HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co's steamer "Orissa" Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer 'Linga" 937 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ..... Lieut Hamilton ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator ..... Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ..... Lieut Hutchison ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 28.

Arcadia ..... 3374 Valentine ..... P & O Co
Arcombe ..... 2453 Wisnom ..... W & A Graham & Co
Ardhonia ..... 3529 Tocque ..... London ..... P & O Co
Armuning ..... G Jivaji
Asmadis ..... 2329 Davis ..... A Yule & Co
Asmodeo ..... 3197 Giacopulo ..... S C Italiana
Australasia ..... 3688 Wilson ..... M M & Co
Austral ..... 791 Andreacevi ..... F F Campbell & Co
Australverrace ..... 2401 Clarkson ..... Gotty Bros
Avon ..... Peabody ..... K Nixon & Co
Avon d'Errant ..... 4779 Kendall ..... K Nixon & Co
Awlmarie ..... 2187 Drake ..... M M & Co
Awlmore ..... 956 ..... M M & Co
Azagoo ..... 3,522 Powell ..... P & O Co
Bar bridge ..... 2397 Notman ..... G G Tejpal & Co
Bardental ..... Torque ..... Allen ..... P & O Co
Barra ..... Keddie ..... M M & Co
Been Helena ..... 2753 Brooks ..... W & A G & Co
Berimba ..... 4937 Smith ..... M M & Co
Bhanoor ..... 3765 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Bhanjehan ..... 3566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Birdhana ..... 2074 Logan ..... M M & Co
Bolaledale ..... 2347 Peachy ..... W & A Graham & Co
Whitgift ..... 3842 Colton ..... Captain
Waroonga ..... 2609 Bamber ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mikado	3506	Thorp	Kobi	6-7	F Muir & Co
R Merton Hall	2773	Pronse	Liverpool	2-7	K Nixon & Co
E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	4-7	M M & Co
Director	3168	Bickerstaff	Dunkirk	4-7	K N & Co
Xema	446	Mahomed	Kobi	1-7	Shah S N Co
Cromwell	1927	Scheel	Amsterdam	1-7	W & A Graham Co
Glenaffrie	3638	Craig	Hamburg	4-7	T Morrison & Co
Sheu Nasir	2515	Ismail	Kobi	4-7	Shah S N Co
Aleppo	2200	Webster	Hull	2-7	F Muir & Co
Crosby Hall	2096	Hadby	Liverpool	6-7	K Nixon & Co
Good Hope	3305	Harding	London	1-7	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Ahadiri	829	Fakeera	N F		Bo S N Co
Garland	769	Ebrahim	N F		Bo S N Co
Niranji	947	Hoosein	N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macneil	2504	Olivier	Manchester	5-7	F Muir & Co
2 Castalia	4080	Blight	Liverpool	5-7	W & A G Co
3 General	1493	Muhlbauer	Durban	29-6	A Strauden
4 Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Kobe	29-6	N Y Kisha
7 China	3868	Petres	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8 Marcs	1451	Adams	Antwerp	4-7	K Nixon & Co
9 Clan Farquhar	3757	Darbey	Dunkirk	29-6	F Muir & Co
10 11 City of London	5691	Snow	Kobi	5-7	K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-7	P & O Co

100 Ton Crane.

Alpine ..... 1283 Greer ..... A'mouth ..... 5-7 F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Oriental Steamer	Tocque	Aden, June 23
	Orissa Steamer	Keddie	Calcutta, June 13

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Inverness Steamer	Clarkson	Calcutta
	Linga Steamer	Rickford	Karachi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 29.

I.—Detail for week ending Saturday 6th July.

Monday 1st July—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on company parade ground.

II.—"K" Coy Football High School parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

III.—"K" Coy John Common School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday 2nd July—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

II.—"L" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III.—Practice for Buglers parade near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m.

Wednesday 3rd July—"H" Coy Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday 4th July—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7.45 p m.

II.—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III.—"K" Coy John Common School Parade at 3-30 p m and company parade ground.

IV—Signallers parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 p m any members missing to join the class are invited to attend.

Friday 5th July—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the ensuing week is squad drill sections 1 to 23 Infantry Training. All N C Officers are requested to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these sections.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Cumbla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	3
E Mazagaon, Parelwadi, Sewri Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Total	6	4	62
Total plague deaths to date	1402		
Total deaths last Thursday	4	0	100

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June 27.*] [BOMBAY, *June 28.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 9/16	½	
3 do. Rentes	94 1/4	¼	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 11/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	30 7/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31		1/16
Do. in New York	67 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14½		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 45		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86½		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3½		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3½		¼

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 2 15/16d., unchgd. £500,000, part of amount previously earmarked for Indian Currency account, has been released.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,500,000	Dec. £	200,000
Public Deposits	£11,000,000	Inc. £	200,000
Other Deposits	£46,900,000	„ £	4,300,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	unchgd £	.....
Other Securities	£26,000,000	Inc. £	5,100,000
Notes and Gold	£24,800,000	Dec. £	500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...	...	Quiet.
Futures	...	...	„
East Indian	...	...	„
Manchester	...	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	...	4,000

Sold on Speculation and for Export....200
Imports 3,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·12—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·67 —01	6·66	6·56	6·47

unchanged

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·38 +01	6·34 +01	6·32 +01	6·31 +01	6·31 +01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000
Do. do. last year... 4,300
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent ... 3,000
Spot Cotton—12·00 + 10

Futures—Month of July 11·76 + 03 — Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through SouthernSpinners said to be bidding more freely.
Do. do. Dec. 11·57 + 06

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12½ unchanged
Futures—Month of July 12·66 + 07
Do. do. August 12·55 + 10
Closing Tone of Futures,—Firm.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33½ New Terms—July-August—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Brown Cawnpore, 53½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lb., ex-ship 47½ June-July—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—⅝

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4/7½ Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£114
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 8½

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 38,400	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
21 Boxes Gold Bullions	14,74,560	Do	Do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	Do	Do	Mercantile Bank
103 Bars Silver	2,25,082	Do	Do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	30,000	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
25 Bars Silver	56,422	Do	Do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
294 Bars Silver	6,75,376	Do	D	National Bank
33 Bars Silver	75,094	Do	Do	Yokohama Bank
439 Bars Silver	10,48,493	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Silver	5,26,298	Do	Do	International Bank
199 Bars Silver	4,50,531	Do	Do	Mercantile Bank
1 Case Sovereigns	3,600	Jeddah	Moshtari	H A A Reza
Rupees	2,075			
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Muscat	Kasara	Comptoir National
67 Bars Silver	1,49,853	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
31 Bars Silver	75,432	Do	Do	Comptoir National
111 Bars Silver	..	Do	Do	Supdt V and P Docks
539 Boxes Mexican Dollars	..	Do	Do	Supdt V and P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, [28TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th June	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 24th June	5	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	6,58,000	.....
Other Deposits	71,18,000	.....
Sundries	63,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	1,12,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	27,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	14,23,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	5,78,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	1,44,000
Bullion	.....	48,000
Balance with other Banks	1,52,000	.....
Sundries	50,000	.....
Cash	97,43,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 30 lakhs was offered, of which amount 22·30 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. and 27·20 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 3/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 61 lakhs, and the amount advertised for sale next week is 60 lakhs. After the above sales extras were allotted of 6 lakhs. Transfers at 1s. 4 1/8d.

The mail of the 14th June brings £310,000 silver and £140,000 gold to Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	10,90,000
Bombay	... ...	„	5,10,000
Madras	... ...	„	20,000
Total...		Rs.	16,20,000

The mail of the 21st June brings £90,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and £120,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	2,00,000
Bombay	... ...	„	2,50,000
Madras	... ...	„	5,70,000
Total...		Rs.	10,20,000

The mail of the 28th June brings the following Council Bills. No Specie Shipments have been advised this week :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	14,50,000
Bombay	... ...	„	6,10,000
Madras	... ...	„	12,10,000
Total...		Rs.	32,80,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts from 21st to 26th June.	50,109	16,622	+ 33,487
Receipts from 1st October to 26th June.	2,847,663	2,469,997	+ 378,666
Shipments from 21st to 26th June, Europe ...	23,919	8,790	+ 15,129
China ...	25,778	8,304	+ 17,474
Japan ... Coast Ports			
Total ...	49,697	17,094	+ 32,603
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 26th June, Europe ...	1,030,524	824,492	+ 206,032
China ...	39,688	20,913	+ 18,775
Japan ...	557,615	353,813	+ 203,802
Coast Ports	56,340	22,719	+ 33,621
Total ...	1,684,167	1,221,937	+ 462,230
Afloat in Harbour— Europe...	17,619	14,840	+ 2,779
China ...	5,274	Nil	+ 5,274
Japan ... Coast Ports			
Total ...	57,200	2,854,754	2,469,914

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 8th June 1907 —15,533 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 20th April, 1907—16,526 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	5,226	350,993	438,189
Central India ...	2,091	125,365	139,569
Barsee and Nugger ...	8,088	238,285	145,982
Berars... ...	2,128	463,304	493,191
Central Provinces ...	1,294	307,537	354,679
Total Comras...	19,527	1,488,484	1,571,610
Dhollera	14,931	298,558	186,012
Broach	330	277,453	209,195
Compta and Dharwar.	13,135	147,795	79,176
Westerns	737	12,911	23,024
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	3,290	498,370	306,805
Bengals, Rajputana...	5,112	93,333	40,574
Sind	79	14,225	30,193
Persian	59	2,474	1,856
American	nil.	19,019	16,214
Egyptian	„	1,252	1,486
Other Sorts	„	880	3,789
Totals ...	57,200	2,854,754	2,469,914

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our remarks of the past week regarding the prospects of the Home markets have been exemplified during the interval since Friday last. There has been a smart rise in New York owing to reports of crop damage, and to talk of a corner being formed, followed by a fall in consequence of favourable weather reports, and again a rise on some further slight pretext. Other markets have followed suit. These manipulations are purely speculative and have nothing to do with the trade, and we shall probably see a continuation of similar markets for some time to come. Should the weather prove really unfavourable we shall undoubtedly see a considerable advance while on the other hand, with an improvement in crop prospects we should see a gradual decline to a more workable level. In the interim the market will be worked on rumours, accompanied by "excursions and alarms."

We give below our usual weekly comparative statement of prices in the Home Markets as shown by the telegram received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL.	Last week,	This week,	Difference.
Spot	7·13	7·12	—01
Futures, June-July	6·61	6·67	+·06
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·30	6·38	+·08
NEW YORK.			
Spot	12·85	13·00	+·15
Futures, July	11·53	11·76	+·23
Do. Dec.	11·40	11·57	+·17
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	12 3/4	12 7/8	+1/8
Futures, July	12·60	12·66	06
Do. Aug.	12·31	12·55	·24

Our market has fluctuated during the week, the advance at one time amounting to about Rs. 4 per candy. A fair business was done in the bazaar in New Crop at the advance, speculators taking profits, but for export there was little or no enquiry notwithstanding the comparative cheapness of Indian cotton. Later on prices gave way and to-day's rates are about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above last Friday's closing quotations.

In spot cotton the turnover during the week has been very moderate. Exporters have been poor buyers, and have confined their attentions to a few lots of high class Oomras and Bengals and to Bangalkot styles, with an occasional purchase of Dholleras and Khandeish. There is little fresh business coming forward, as the Continent has already taken large supplies of Indian cotton this season. Local mills have been buying quietly and have been in the market for most descriptions. Prices at the close are somewhat easier, and unless some improvement in the demand is experienced shortly, we may see lower rates ruling.

Receipts continue large and are for the past week three times as large during the same period last year. The excess now amounts to 385,000 bales.

The monsoon conditions are not as favourable as could be wished. The rainfall inland is patchy, and the want of it is beginning to be felt in many places. There is of course still time, and a good rainfall next month would amply compensate for the delay.

The market is closed to-day for the King's Birthday.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G.	Broach	271	June.
Fine „	Nagpur Kampti	227	
Fine „	Damangaum Pulgaon	210	
Fine „	Khangaum Akola	205	
Fine „	Amraoti	205	
F. G. „	Khandeish	182	
Fine „	Khandeish	192	
Fine „	Bengals	187/8	
Good Westerns		235	
Good Saw Ginned	Dharwar	247	

NEW CROP.

Good M. G.	Broach	Rs.	257 1/2 March 08
Fine „	„	„	275 „
„ „	Nagpur Kampti	„	236/7 Jany. 08
„ „	Damangaum Poolgaum	„	228 „
Fine „	Khangaum, Akola	„	220 „
„ „	Bengals	„	201 „
Fully Good M. G.	Khandeish	„	201 „
Fully Good H. G.	Bengals	„	186 „

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the week with a small business passing Rates are as under :—

July 15s. to 15s. 6d. p. p.
August 14s. 6d. to 15s. p. p.

The Rubattino Company booked a few hundred tons January to June at 14s. 6d. seeds 15s, wheat 15s. 6d. cotton. The Austria Lloyds quote August to October 16s. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton. Hull has been booked for January at 13s. 16d. light cargo.

The following fixture is reported :—

"Virent" from Karachi to p. p. at 18s. 6d. deadweight.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday:—

Wheat	... ...	...	90,918 cwts
Linseed	... ...	...	54,186 „
Rapeseed	... ...	...	36,953 „
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	1,645 „
Poppyseed	... ...	...	15,788 „
Groundnuts	... ...	...	36 „
Castorseed	... ...	...	12,161 „
Rice	... ...	...	29,395 „
Myrabollams	... ...	...	7,651 „
Cottonseed	... ...	...	78,907 „
Mowraseed	... ...	...	4,494 „
Gram	... ...	...	57,344 „
Jowari	... ...	...	3,514 „
Maize	... ...	...	nil „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed.—The market has ruled quiet during the past week, with only a small demand. There has been little change in prices. Arrivals are free and are nearly 400,000 cwts. a head of last year. With better rains up-country dealers should be easier in their ideas. We quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs.	7 15 0 B.T.
September	... ...	„	8 8 6 R.T.

Rapeseed :—This market has also been quiet with little doing, Nice qualities are not easily obtainable. Receipts are falling off, but the total arrivals are three times as large as last year. It is also reported that the Roumanian Crop available for export this season will be 50,000 tons. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs.	8 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Guserat	... ...	„	9 6 0 B.T.

Poppyseed :—The demand has fallen off considerably, but prices have kept steady during the week and at the close we quote as under with a small business passing :—

Ready	... ...	Rs.	10 5 0 B.T.
Forward	... ...	„	10 9 0 B.T.

Castorseed :—Prices are steadier, but there has only been a moderate business doing. We quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs.	28 0 0

Cottonseed as ruled quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs.	20 8 0

Mowrasseed :—The market has been firm and prices have advanced 4 to 5 annas per cwt. We quote at the close :—

July-September	... ...	Rs.	7 4 0

Wheat :—The market has been very quiet with little or nothing doing. We quote as under :—

White Delhi	... ...	Rs.	5 0 0 June-July
„ Delhi	... ...	„	5 6 0 Aug.-Sept.
„ Karachi	... ...	„	4 12 0 „

Local Yarns :—A considerable business is reported during the past week, and the market is steadier, and prices are improving. After the late dulness and depression in this market the improvement is extremely welcome. Both with China and Europe prospects are ameliorating.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods.—The market is dull, but prices continue steady. Dealers do not care to take the risk of buying further, as they are of opinion that there is every chance of decline in Manchester little later on, trade condition showing signs of a falling off in demand.

Grey Goods.—We have again little or no change to report this week. The market is quiet and the progress of the monsoon up-country is awaited with anxious interest.

Prints and Dyed goods.—The market continues unchanged from last week. It is still hoped that some demand will shortly spring up. The Home market is firm.

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—The demand is improving and better prices are being obtained. Home prices are steady and a small business has been done.

Turkey Red Prints.—The market is quiet with little doing. So far, the progress of the monsoon has not been very favourable, but there is still time in this respect, and with good rains up-country a fair demand may be looked for. Home prices are staff.

Dhooties.—There is no improvement in the demand so far, though it is eagerly looked for. Prices are unchanged. Home prices are slightly easier as there is little doing.

METALS.

Copper has been dull during the week owing to slow demand and weaker advices from Home. Prices have also declined to the extent of 8 annas per cwt and there is little or no chance of improvement.

Yellow Metal is also dull and prices are weaker both here and at Home.

COALS.

There has been a better enquiry during the week for forward shipments, but owing to sellers having advanced their prices eight annas per ton nothing has resulted. One of the Railways has come into the market for the whole of next year, which will cause a material rise in prices. We quote as follows :

		Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff...	...	20 0	Per ton.
Davidson's West Hartley	...	17 00	„
Watson's Hartley	...	16 0 0	„
Desherghur	... ...	15 8 0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur	...	15 4 0	„
Seebpore	... ...	15 0 0	„
Hellger's Standard	... ...	14 8 0	„
Shaw's Anthracite	...	14 12½ 0	„
Do Standard	... ...	13 4 0	„

PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady and the following are to-day's prices for the undermentioned brands:—

Russian Oil, "Rising Sun" brand, in tins	Rs.	3 12 0 per pair.
„ „ „ „ (loose)	Rs.	3 2 0 per 8 gallons.
Burmah Oil, "Swan" brand, in tins	Rs.	3 8 0 per pair.
„ „ „ (loose)	Rs.	2 14 0 per 8 gallons.
Russian "Anchor" brand, in cases	Rs.	4 8 0 per case.
Sumatra "Silverlight," 150° in cases	„	5 2 0 per case

SHARES.

The better inquiry in the Yarn Market and signs of a favourable monsoon have caused the prices of shares to advance during this week. Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,407 1/2 and Bank of India's at Rs. 58 to Rs. 58 1/2. In the miscellaneous list, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 125; Bombay Flours at Rs. 975; Phillips at Rs. 60 C. D.; Port Cannings at Rs. 480 in the beginning of the week and later on at Rs. 475; Treacher's are weak at Rs. 607 1/2 cum-divid, Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 75. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Preference Shares have improved to Rs. 277 1/2, and ordinary are quiet at Rs. 273 3/4. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 168 1/2, and Preference at Rs. 129. In Mill Companies, Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,955; Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,400; Luxmi Cotton have jumped to Rs. 1,400; Morarji's are in demand at Rs. 2750. Sholapur's are steady at Rs. 3,900; Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,175 for July delivery closed at Rs. 3,160; Connaught's have improved to Rs. 570; Empress to Rs. 450; David's to Rs. 375; James Greave's have changed hands at Rs. 460; Leopold's are in demand at Rs. 77; Imperial's have improved to Rs. 225; Colaba Land are steady at Rs. 1,050; New City at Rs. 605; Currimbhai's have advanced to Rs. 1,070; Crescent's to Rs. 120; and Kohinoor's to Rs. 755; Framji Petit's have improved to Rs. 1,370. Indian Manufacturing Company are steady at Rs. 825. Jamshed's have advanced to Rs. 177½; Jubilee's are steady at Rs. 425; Southern Maratha's are steady at Rs. 205; Standard's have changed hands at Rs. 1,205; Press Shares are steady. Mofussil have improved to Rs. 630; New Berar's have changed hands at Rs. 560; New Prince of Wales are quiet at Rs. 495; Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 151½ and Munmar at Rs. 300; Hatley and Sabapathy are at Rs. 530. In Railway Companies, Amritsar Patty's are quiet at Rs. 114; Tapti Valley's have changed hands at Rs. 447½; Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 562½. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAIRNS—June 9, at Bradford Abass, Sherborne, the Countess Cairns, of a son.
LOBB—June 10, the wife of Engineer-Lieut. H. T. G. Lobb, of his Majesty's ship Implacable, of a daughter.
PAUL—June 10, at 7 Kensington House, Kensington Court, Lady Dean Paul, wife of Sir Aubrey Dean Paul, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRENAN—PARKER—June 4, at Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Bristol, Alexander Richard Micklethwait Brenan, M D Cantab, to Hilda Fraser, daughter of Major-Gen. Neville F. Parker, Bengal. Inf
COTESWORTH—CAMPBELL—June 4, at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Charles H. Cotesworth, 21st Lancers, to Alice Arbuthnot, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Walter Campbell.
DICK—STIRLING—June 5, at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Robert Dick, 22nd Cav., Indian Army, to Susan, widow of the late John Stirling.
DILLON—BECKETT—June 4, at Dewlish, Dorset, Capt. Eric Fitzgerald Dillon, Army Service Corps, to Nora Juanita Muriel, daughter of Col. C. E. Beckett, C.B., and granddaughter of the late Field-Marshal Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B.
D'OYLY CARTE—GATHORNE-HARDY—June 6, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Rupert, son of the late Richard D'Oyly Carte, to Dorothy Milner, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cranbrook.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN-HANBURY—June 1, Major the Hon. Edward Reginald, late Rifle Brigade, son of the late Lord Bateman.
CRAIGIE—June 8, at The Grange, Lytton Grove, Putney Hill, Edmund Warren Craigie (late Queen's Bays), aged 64.
DAVIES—June 8 at Eastbourne, Elva Mary Davies, widow of the late Major T. H. Davies, aged 57.
ETHERINGTON—June 5, Hilathorpe, Cookington, Torquay, William Duke Etherington, M.A., Cantab., formerly of the Baptist Missionary Society, India, aged 69.
HUMPHRY—June 6, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Major Edward Wood Humphry, R.E., aged 74.
JONES—June 8, at Cheltenham, Major-Gen. Richard Roynon Jones, late R.A., aged 76.
LAMBERT—June 5, at 30, Christ Church Road, Winchester, Major-Gen. William Lambert, C.B., late of the 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers), aged 80.
LEEDING—June 9, at The Limes, Benhill Road, Sutton, Surrey, Capt. William Leeding, late Grenadier Guards, aged 71.
TUCKER—June 11, at 178, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London, George Alfred Hirl Tucker, aged 63.
WALKER—June 8, William Renny Walker, late of Sonarupa Tea Estate, Sylhet, India.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MOLLOY—O'MEARA DEANE—June 25, at Bangalore, Robert Lawrence Molloy, to Maud, third daughter of the late O'Meara Deane.

DEATH.

CRESSWELL—June 23, on the way from Siddhout to Cuddapah, Mervyn Henry Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. R. Cresswell, aged 8 months.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
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THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
6th June	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
14th July	DELHI	7912		
14th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DEVANHA	6092
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PEKUA	7901	MOOLTAN	8021
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MACEDONIA	10012
17th "	PERSIA	7901		
24th "	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6808
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9800
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	7908

* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 0-30 P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Fort, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Rooms can also be booked on favourable terms.

Cargo and Specie are despatched to China at frequent intervals rating as low as rates.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 1st June, 1907.

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BOMBAY.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYRIA	5,078	Schmitz	18th July 1907.
LOUQSOR	6,638	Boyer	8th Aug. "
SYRIA	5,078	Combe	5th Sept. "
ARABIA	8,335	Guiennet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st "
PALEOLOGUE	4,150	Martin	28th Nov. "
HYDRA	5,056	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

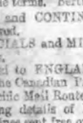
Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiennet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,150	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
IDRIA	3909	A. de Petris	1st July.
AFRICA	4296	P. Badenich	1st Aug.
KOSCIUSKO	3301	Anthony Forenti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4296	P. Badenich	1st Oct.
KOSCIUSKO	3301	A. Forenti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4235	M. Lubkovich	15th "
AFRICA	4296	P. Badenich	1st Dec.
LAURATOUR	4140	A. Mocco	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* ST. FERDINAND	3065	G. Matcovich	2nd Aug.
† VIENNA	3896	A. de Petris	16th "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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SERVICE TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5862	F. Craglietto	26th Aug.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 4th July	8 a. m. (direct)
LIMASA	2,171	Frid. 5th July	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muskat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th July, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NEREUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 11th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 190
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	...	29th June
HIROSHIMA MARU	...	Mosher	26th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	4th July	20th July
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Asukawa	25th "	3rd Aug.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Hair	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	10th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	9th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 453
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 580
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 500
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.
BEST FOR FEVERS,
ACTS like a CHARM in PLAGUE and MALARIA.
Of all Medicine Vendors in India.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906	
ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£20,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment-Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment-Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment-Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 12	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

W. H. ALLEN SON & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BEDFORD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.
Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.
Centrifugal Pumping Plants.
Electric Motors and Dynamos.
Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

Estimates and Particulars from the Agents for Western India,

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Mazagon, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

THE NOTED HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
QUALITY OF GOODS UNEQUALLED.

Mofussil Residents will do well to send for Catalogue and compare Prices before sending to Bazaars.
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TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON' LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hesteria, painful pelfods, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bringing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates the "used up," and valueless.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CLASSES for Instruction in Motor Car Mechanics will be formed on the 1st July, 1907, or as soon thereafter as possible. Programme giving full information can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL at the Institute. Early application is advised.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

JUNE, 1907.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE 22ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held in the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 29th June next, at 4-30 P. M., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 28th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for reelection.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from Saturday, 22nd June to Saturday, 6th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. J. EDMONDS,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE, 1907.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 4 P. M., on MONDAY, July 22nd, at his Office, at Church Gate Station, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following lots of best BENGAL COAL for the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

Month of Delivery 1908.	Sea Borne Bombay Harbour.	Rail Borne Pilemouth.
January	Nil	13,000
February	6,000	16,000
March	6,000	16,000
April	6,000	12,000
May	6,000	12,000
June	Nil	16,000
July	Nil	28,000
August	Nil	28,000
September	7,000	26,000
October	7,000	23,000
November	6,000	21,000
December	6,000	21,000
	50,000	2,30,000

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and perfectly free from Dust, Shale, Stone, Earth or other impurities and also from dampness and shall be handpicked and suitable for locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis.

No Tenders will be considered except those submitted on the form to be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

BOMBAY, 25th JUNE, 1907.

NOTICE.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS, &c., &c.

MR. R. G. BALDOCK desires to inform his old constituents and the general public that he has obtained the services of MR. G. H. WEATHERALL, M. R. C. V. S., who for twelve years has had charge of the Bombay Tramway Coy's stables, and is now prepared to receive HORSES for TREATMENT and ADVICE. He also wishes them to note that he has made no change in regard to price of Health Certificates who will be in prepared to issue at Five Rupees per head, on all Horses insured through his Agency, as before.

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THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of SHORTHAND, with free INSTRUCTIONS throughout, Rs. 5-4, Refraction guarantee.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The World-Wide Atlas. By J. Scott Keltie, L. L. D., etc.	5 10
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King's Classical and Foreign Quotations ...	5 4
Cassell's Book of Quotations, By W. Gurney Benham. Containing upwards of 32,000 References from 1,300 authors	6 3
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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BOMBAY, 29TH JUNE, 1907.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask patters, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khaies Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jumpers (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

GRAIN DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. solicit business for many years past from Exporters to the East.
HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Year to all services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of SOUTHERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
REFERENCES—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 10 Half-yearly Rs. 6 Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	£ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,750,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokio
San Francisco	Chefoo	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-)		Foochow.
Bombay.	Batavia.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.		Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.		Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.		Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.		Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.		Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.		New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Acting Agent.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-6 Meadows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,
55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS.
Importers of European Goods.
Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.
MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.
PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.
INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.
Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.
Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.
REPRESENTATIVES IN
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer "Orissa" Captain R B Keddie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer 'Lynga" 937 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Lieut Hamilton .....R I Marine
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Hutchison .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr H S Black .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook....Comdr G A Rose .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 28.

Arcadia.....3,574 Valentine.....P & O Co
Oceanic.....3423 Wismer.....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia.....3579 Tocque.....London .....P & O Co
Canning .....G Jivaji
Ematic .....2329 Davis .....A Yule & Co
Aurioko .....3107 Giacopello .....S C Italiana
Kaisika.....2688 Wilson .....M M & Co
Oxford .....751 Andreacou .....F F Campbell & Co
Devereux .....2491 Clarkson .....Lorry Bros
Ajax.....Peabody .....K Nixon & Co
Le Ernest .....4779 Kendall .....K Nixon & Co
Malaura .....2157 Drake .....M M & Co
Ajax.....996 .....M M & Co
Lisagoi .....3,522 Powell .....P & O Co
New bridge .....2397 Notman.....G G Tejpal & Co
Oriental.....Tocque .....Aden .....P & O Co
Glaia .....Kedalie .....M M & Co
Queen Helena .....2735 Breaks .....W & A G & Co
Corimba .....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Ellenboro .....2782 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Sanjehan .....3266 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Indrabana .....2074 Logan .....M M & Co
Waialeale .....2347 Peachy .....W & A Graham & Co
Chingtfa .....2842 Coltor .....Captain
Warooga .....2609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ind. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
Mikado.....3306 Thorp.....Kobi .....6-7 P Muir & Co
Sir Morton Hall...3773 Prowse .....L'pool .....5-7 K Nixon & Co
E Colaba .....3899 Robertson.....Antwerp.....4-7 M M & Co
Director .....3168 Bickerstaff .....Dunkirk .....4-7 K N & Co
Xema.....446 Mahomed .....K'chi.....1-7 Shah S N Co
Crounwell.....1727 Schell .....Adam..1-7 W & A Graham & Co
Glenaffric.....2658 Craig...Hamburg..4-7 T Morrison & Co
Shah Nasir.....2655 Grant.....K'chi .....4-7 Shah S N Co
Alepo .....3390 Webster .....Hull .....5-7 P Muir & Co
Crosby Hall .....2596 Hadley .....L'pool .....6-7 K Nixon & Co
Geoffiope .....2308 Harding .....London .....1-7 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Shahjari .....829 Fakeera.....N F .....Bo S N Co
Parland.....769 Ebrahim .....N F .....Bo S N Co
Pranji .....947 Hoosein.....N F .....Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macneil ..2504 Olivier.....Manchester...5-7 F Muir & Co
2 Castalia .....4090 Blight.....L'pool .....5-7 W & A G Co
4 General .....1480 Muhlbaner .....Durban .....29-6 A Strandes
5 Kapoolimalu Maru2731 Kori .....Kobe.....23-6 N Y Kisha
7 China .....3868 Petrce .....Trieste .....1-7 A L S N Co
8 Maros .....1491 Adams .....A'werp .....4-7 K Nixon & Co
9 Otan Farquhar...3757 Darbey .....Dunkirk ..29-6 F Muir & Co
10&11 City of London...5691 Snow.....K'chi .....5-7 K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt .....4178 Summers.....London.....26-7 P & O Co

10 Ton Crane.

Ban Alpine .....3285 Green.....A'mouth .....5-7 F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Oriental s.....	Tocque	Aden, June 23
	Orissa s.....	Keddie	Calcutta, June 13

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Inverness s	Clarkson	Calcutta
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 29.

I.—Detail for week ending Saturday 6th July.

II.—Monday 1st July—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on company parade ground.

II—"S" Coy Scottish High School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

III—"K" Coy John Common School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday 2nd July—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III—"L" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III.—Practice for Buglers parade near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m.

Wednesday 3rd July—"H" Coy Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday 4th July—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III—"K" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III—"E" Coy John Common School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

IV—Signallers parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 p m any members missing to join the class are invited to attend.

Friday 5th July—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the ensuing week is squad drill sections I to 23 Infantry Training. All N C Officers are requested to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these sections.

A. E. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comercharali and Dongri.....	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.....	1	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill.....	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Mazagon, Kamathipura, Tadeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	9
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	6	7	69
Total number deaths to date	140	152	1,464
Total deaths same period last year	1	0	106

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June 27.*] [BOMBAY, *June 28.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 9/16	⅛	
2 do. Rentes	94 1/4	⅛	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/4	⅛	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	84. 11/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 7/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31		1/16
Do. in New York	67 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14½		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 45	un	chgd
Do. do. New York	4·86¾		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3½		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3½		½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16*d.* unchgd. £500,000, part of amount previously earmarked for Indian Currency account, has been released.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...	£35,500,000	Dec. £	200,000
Public Deposits ...	£11,000,000	Inc. £	200,000
Other Deposits ...	£46,900,000	„ £	4,300,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	unchgd £	.....
Other Securities ...	£36,000,000	Inc. £	5,100,000
Notes and Gold ...	£24,800,000	Dec. £	500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	Quiet.		
Futures	„		
East Indian...	„		
Manchester	Steady.		
Total Sales	4,000		
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200		
Imports	3,000		
Mid-Americans ...	7·12—03		
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7/16	unchgd	

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·67 —01	6·66	6·56	6·47

unchanged

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·38 +01	6·34 +01	6·32 +01	6·31 +01	6·31 +01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000	
Do. do. last year...	4,300	
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	
Do. to Continent ...	3,000	
Spot Cotton—12·00 +10		
Futures—Month of July 11·76 +03	Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through South. ernSpinners said to be bidding more freely.	
Do. do. Dec. 11·57 +06		

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12¾ unchanged
Futures—Month of July 12·66 +07
Do. do. August 12·55 +10
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33/ New Terms—July-August—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore, 53/ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lb., ex-ship 47/ June-July—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—⅝

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4/7 Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	...	...	£114
Yellow Metal ...	...	...	*d.* 8½

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	38,400	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
21 Boxes Gold Bullions	14,74,560	Do	Do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	Do	Do	Mercantile Bank
103 Bars Silver	2,25,082	Do	Do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	30,000	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
25 Bars Silver	56,422	Do	Do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
294 Bars Silver	6,75,376	Do	D	National Bank
33 Bars Silver	75,094	Do	Do	Tokohama Bank
439 Bars Silver	10,48,493	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Silver	5,26,298	Do	Do	International Bank
226 Bars Silver	4,50,531	Do	Do	Mercantile Bank
199 Bars Silver				
1 Case Sovereigns	3,600	Jeddah	Moshtari	H A A Reza
Rupees	2,075			
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Muscat	Kasara	Comptoir National
67 Bars Silver	1,49,856	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
31 Bars Silver	75,432	Do	Do	Comptoir National
111 Bars Silver	..	Do	Do	Sopds V and P Docks
539 Boxes Mexican Dollars	..	Do	Do	Sopds V and P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING,] [28TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th June	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 24th June	5	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits.....	6,58,000	.....
Other Deposits	71,18,000	.....
Sundries	63,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	1,12,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	27,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	14,33,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,78,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	1,44,000
Bullion	.....	48,000
Balance with other Banks...	1,52,000	.....
Sundries	50,000	.....
Cash.....	97,42,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 80 lakhs was offered, of which amount 32·80 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. and 27·20 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 3/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 61 lakhs, and the amount advertised for sale next week is 60 lakhs. After the above sales extras were allotted of 6 lakhs. Transfers at 1s. 4 1/8d.

The mail of the 14th June brings £310,000 silver and £140,000 gold to Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	10,90,000
Bombay	„	5,10,000
Madras	„	20,000
Total...	Rs.	16,20,000

The mail of the 21st June brings £90,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and £120,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	8,00,000
Bombay	„	2,50,000
Madras	„	5,70,000
Total...	Rs.	16,20,000

The mail of the 28th June brings the following Council Bills. No Specie Shipments have been advised this week :—

Calcutta	Rs.	14,60,000
Bombay	„	6,10,000
Madras	„	12,10,000
Total...	Rs.	32,80,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts from 21st to 26th June.	50,109	16,622	+ 33,487
Receipts from 1st October to 26th June.	2,847,663	2,469,997	+ 378,666
Shipments from 21st to 26th June, Europe	23,919	8,790	+ 15,129
China			
Japan	25,778	8,304	+ 17,474
Coast Ports			
Total ...	49,697	17,094	+ 32,603
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 26th June. Europe	1,030,524	824,492	+ 206,032
China	39,688	20,913	+ 18,775
Japan	557,615	353,813	+ 203,802
Coast Ports ...	56,340	22,719	+ 33,621
Total ...	1,684,167	1,221,937	+ 462,230
Afloat in Harbour— Europe... ...	17,619	14,840	+ 2,779
China			
Japan	5,274	Nil	+ 5,274
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 8th June 1907 —15,533 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 20th April, 1907—16,526 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	5,226	350,993	436,199
Central India ...	2,091	125,365	139,569
Barsee and Nugger ...	8,088	238,295	145,982
Berars...	2,128	463,304	493,191
Central Provinces ...	1,294	307,537	354,679
Total Comras...	19,527	1,488,484	1,571,810
Dhollera	14,931	298,558	186,012
Broach	330	277,452	209,195
Compta and Dharwar.	13,135	147,795	79,176
Westerns	737	12,911	23,024
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	3,290	498,370	306,805
Bengals, Rajputana...	5,112	93,333	40,574
Sind	79	14,225	30,193
Persian	59	2,474	1,856
American	nil.	19,019	16,214
Egyptian	„	1,252	1,466
Other Sorts	„	880	3,789
Totals...	57,200	2,854,754	2,469,914

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our remarks of the past week regarding the prospects of the Home markets have been exemplified during the interval since Friday last. There has been a smart rise in New York owing to reports of crop damage, and to talk of a corner being formed, followed by a fall in consequence of favourable weather reports, and again a rise on some further slight pretext. Other markets have followed suit. These manipulations are purely speculative and have nothing to do with the trade, and we shall probably see a continuation of similar markets for some time to come. Should the weather prove really unfavourable we shall undoubtedly see a considerable advance while on the other hand, with an improvement in crop prospects we should see a gradual decline to a more workable level. In the interim the market will be worked on rumours, accompanied by "excursions and alarms."

We give below our usual weekly comparative statement of prices in the Home Markets as shown by the telegram received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·13	7·12	—·01
Futures, June-July ...	6·61	6·67	+·06
Do. Oct.-Nov. ...	6·30	6·38	+·08
NEW YORK.			
Spot ...	12·85	13·00	+·15
Futures, July ...	11·53	11·76	+·23
Do. Dec. ...	11·40	11·57	+·17
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot ...	12 3/4	12 7/8	+1/8
Futures, July ...	12·60	12·66	06
Do. Aug. ...	12·31	12·55	·24

Our market has fluctuated during the week, the advance at one time amounting to about Rs. 4 per candy. A fair business was done in the bazaar in New Crop at the advance, speculators taking profits, but for export there was little or no enquiry notwithstanding the comparative cheapness of Indian cotton. Later on prices gave way and to-day's rates are about Re. 1 to Re. 2 above last Friday's closing quotations.

In spot cotton the turnover during the week has been very moderate. Exporters have been poor buyers, and have confined their attentions to a few lots of high class Oomras and Bengals and to Bangalkot styles, with an occasional purchase of Dholleras and Khandeish. There is little fresh business coming forward, as the Continent has already taken large supplies of Indian cotton this season. Local mills have been buying quietly and have been in the market for most descriptions. Prices at the close are somewhat easier, and unless some improvement in the demand is experienced shortly, we may see lower rates ruling.

Receipts continue large and are for the past week three times as large during the same period last year. The excess now amounts to 385,000 bales.

The monsoon conditions are not as favourable as could be wished. The rainfall inland is patchy, and the want of it is beginning to be felt in many places. There is of course still time, and a good rainfall next month would amply compensate for the delay.

The market is closed to-day for the King's Birthday.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	271	June.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	227	
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	
Fine „ Khangaum Akola ...	205	
Fine „ Amraoti.....	205	
F. G. „ Khandeish.....	182	
Fine „ Khandeish	192	
Fine „ Bengals	187/8	
Good Westerns.....	235	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	247	

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	257 1/2	March 08
Fine „ „ „ ...	„	275	„
„ „ Nagpur Kampti...	„	236/7	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum. ...	„	228	„
Fine „ Khangaum, Akola ...	„	220	„
„ „ Bengals ...	„	201	„
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„	201	„
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„	186	„

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the week with a small business passing Rates are as under :—

July 15s. to 15s. 6d. p. p.
August 14s. 6d. to 15s. p. p.

The Rubattino Company booked a few hundred tons January to June at 14s. 6d. seeds 15s, wheat 15s. 6d. cotton. The Austria Lloyds quote August to October 16s. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton. Hull has been booked for January at 13s. 16d. light cargo.

The following fixture is reported :—

"Virent" from Karachi to p. p. at 18s. 6d. deadweight.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday :—

Wheat	90,918	cwts
Linseed	54,186	„
Rapeseed	36,853	„
Gingellyseed	1,645	„
Poppyseed	18,788	„
Groundnuts	26	„
Castorseed	13,161	„
Rice...	29,395	„
Myrabollams	7,651	„
Cottonseed	78,907	„
Mowrseed	4,494	„
Gram	57,344	„
Joowar...	3,314	„
Maize	nil	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed.—The market has ruled quiet during the past week, with only a small demand. There has been little change in prices. Arrivals are free and are nearly 400,000 cwts. a head of last year. With better rains up-country dealers should be easier in their ideas. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15 0	B.T.
September	„	8 8 6	B.T.

Rapeseed :—This market has also been quiet with little doing. Nice qualities are not easily obtainable. Receipts are falling off, but the total arrivals are three times as large as last year. It is also reported that the Roumanian Crop available for export this season will be 50,000 tons. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 14 0	B.T.
Yellow Gusarat	„	9 6 0	B.T.

Poppyseed :—The demand has fallen off considerably, but prices have kept steady during the week and at the close we quote as under with a small business passing :—

Ready	Rs.	10 5 0	B.T.
Forward	„	10 9 0	B.T.

Castorseed :—Prices are steadier, but there has only been a moderate business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	38 0 0	

Cottonseed as ruled quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	20 8 0	

Mowrasseed :—The market has been firm and prices have advanced 4 to 5 annas per cwt. We quote at the close :—

July-September	Rs.	7 4 0	

Wheat :—The market has been very quiet with little or nothing doing. We quote as under :—

White Delhi	Rs.	5	0 0	June-July
„ Delhi	„	5	6 0	Aug.-Sept.
„ Karachi	„	4	12 0	„

Local Yarns :—A considerable business is reported during the past week, and the market is steadier, and prices are improving. After the late dulness and depression in this market the improvement is extremely welcome. Both with China and Europe prospects are ameliorating.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods.—The market is dull, but prices continue steady. Dealers do not care to take the risk of buying further, as they are of opinion that there is every chance of decline in Manchester little later on, trade condition showing signs of a falling off in demand.

Grey Goods.—We have again little or no change to report this week. The market is quiet and the progress of the monsoon up-country is awaited with anxious interest.

Prints and Dyed goods.—The market continues unchanged from last week. It is still hoped that some demand will shortly spring up. The Home market is firm.

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—The demand is improving and better prices are being obtained. Home prices are steady and a small business has been done.

Turkey Red Prints.—The market is quiet with little doing. So far, the progress of the monsoon has not been very favourable, but there is still time in this respect, and with good rains up-country a fair demand may be looked for. Home prices are staff.

Dhooties.—There is no improvement in the demand so far, though it is eagerly looked for. Prices are unchanged. Home prices are slightly easier as there is little doing.

METALS.

Copper has been dull during the week owing to slow demand and weaker advices from Home. Prices have also declined to the extent of 8 annas per cwt and there is little or no chance of improvement.

Yellow Metal is also dull and prices are weaker both here and at Home.

COALS.

There has been a better enquiry during the week for forward shipments, but owing to sellers having advanced their prices eight annas per ton nothing has resulted. One of the Railways has come into the market for the whole of next year, which will cause a material rise in prices. We quote as follows :—

		Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff...	...	20 0	Per ton.
Davidson's West Hartley	...	17 00	„
Watson's Hartley ...	...	16 0 0	„
Desherghur	...	15 8 0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	...	15 4 0	„
Seebpore	...	15 0 0	„
Hellger's Standard ...	...	14 8 0	„
Shaw's Anthracite ...	...	14 12 0	„
Do Standard ...	...	13 4 0	„

PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady and the following are to-day's prices for the undermentioned brands :—

Russian Oil, "Rising Sun" brand, in tins.	Rs.	3 12 0 per pair.
„ „ „ „ (loose)	Rs.	3 2 0 per 8 gallons.
Burmah Oil, "Swan" brand, in tins...	Rs.	3 8 0 per pair.
„ „ „ (loose)	Rs.	2 14 0 per 8 gallons.
Russian "Anchor" brand, in cases ...	Rs.	4 8 0 per case.
Sumatra "Silverlight," 150° in cases	„	5 2 0 per case

SHARES.

The better inquiry in the Yarn Market and signs of a favourable monsoon have caused the prices of shares to advance during this week. Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,407 1/2 and Bank of India's at Rs. 58 to Rs. 58 1/2. In the miscellaneous list, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 125; Bombay Flours at Rs. 975; Phillips at Rs. 60 C. D.; Port Cannings at Rs. 480 in the beginning of the week and later on at Rs. 475; Treacher's are weak at Rs. 607 1/2 cum-divid. Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 75. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Preference Shares have improved to Rs. 277 1/2, and ordinary are quiet at Rs. 273 3/4. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 168 1/2, and Preference at Rs. 129. In Mill Companies, Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,955; Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,400; Luxmi Cotton have jumped to Rs. 1,400; Morarji's are in demand at Rs. 2750, Sholahpur's are steady at Rs. 3,900; Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,175 for July delivery closed at Rs. 3,160; Connaught's have improved to Rs. 570; Empress to Rs. 450; David's to Rs. 375; James Greave's have changed hands at Rs. 460; Leopold's are in demand at Rs. 77; Imperial's have improved to Rs. 225; Colaba Land are steady at Rs. 1,050; New City at Rs. 605; Currimbhai's have advanced to Rs. 1,070; Crescent's to Rs. 120; and Kobinoor's to Rs. 755; Framji Petit's have improved to Rs. 1,370. Indian Manufacturing Company are steady at Rs. 825. Jamshed's have advanced to Rs. 177; Jubilee's are steady at Rs. 205; Standard's have changed hands at Rs. 1,205; Press Shares are steady. Mofussil have improved to Rs. 630; New Berar's have changed hands at Rs. 560; New Prince of Wales are quiet at Rs. 495; Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 151; and Munmar at Rs. 300; Haney and Sabapathy are at Rs. 530. In Railway Companies, Amritsar Patty's are quiet at Rs. 114; Tapti Valley's have changed hands at Rs. 447; Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 569). The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAIRNS—June 9, at Bradford Abass, Sherborne, the Countess Cairns, of a son.
LOBB—June 10, the wife of Engineer-Lieut. H. T. G. Lobb, of his Majesty's ship Implacable, of a daughter.
PAUL—June 10, at 2 Kensington House, Kensington Court, Lady Dean Paul, wife of Sir Aubrey Dean Paul, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRENAN—PARKER—June 4, at Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Bristol, Alexander Richard Micklethwait Brenan, M D Cantab, to Hilda Fraser, daughter of Major-Gen. Neville F. Parker, Bengal. Inf
COTESWORTH—CAMPBELL—June 4, at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Charles H. Cotesworth, 21st Lancers, to Alice Arbuthnot, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Walter Campbell.
DICK—STIRLING—June 5, at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Robert Dick, 22nd Cav., Indian Army, to Susan, widow of the late John Stirling.
DILLON—BECKETT—June 4, at Dewlish, Dorset, Capt. Eric Fitzgerald Dillon, Army Service Corps, to Nora Juanita Muriel, daughter of Col. C. E. Beckett, C.B., and granddaughter of the late Field-Marshal Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B.
D'OYLY CARTE—GATHORNE-HARDY—June 6, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Rupert, son of the late Richard D'Oyly Carte, to Dorothy Milner, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cranbrook.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN-HANBURY—June 1, Major the Hon. Edward Reginald, late Rifle Brigade, son of the late Lord Bateman.
CRAIGIE—June 8, at The Grange, Lytton Grove, Putney Hill, Edmund Warren Craigie (late Queen's Bays), aged 64.
DAVIES—June 3 at Eastbourne, Eliza Mary Davies, widow of the late Major T. H. Davies, aged 57.
ETHERINGTON—June 5, Blashorpe, Cockington, Torquay, William Duke Etherington, M.A., Cantab., formerly of the Baptist Missionary Society, India, aged 69.
HUMPHRY—June 6, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Major Edward Wood Humphry, R.S., aged 74.
JONES—June 8, at Cheltenham, Major-Gen. Richard Roynon Jones, late R.A., aged 76.
LAMBERT—June 5, at 30, Christ Church Road, Winchester, Major-Gen. William Lambert, C.B., late of the 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers, aged 76.
LEEDING—June 9, at The *Limes*, Benhill Road, Sutton, Surrey, Capt. Wilts. Leeding, late Grenadier Guards, aged 71.
TUCKER—June 11, at 175 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London, George Alfred Hirl Tucker, aged 83.
WALKER—June 8, William Renny Walker, late of Sonarupa Tea Estate, Sylhet, India.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MOLLOY—O'MEARA DEANE—June 25, at Bangalore, Robert Lawrence Molloy, to Maud, third daughter of the late O'Mears Deane.

DEATH.

CRESSWELL—June 23, on the way from Siddhout to Cuddapah, Mervyn Henry Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. R. Cresswell, aged 8 months.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

THE HONOURS LIST.

THE distribution of honours in celebration of the King's Birthday is ample and there is perhaps not a single individual on the list whose claim to distinction cannot easily be made good. There are, of course, many names omitted which we should have liked to see down on the list, names of men who are as fully entitled to public recognition as any of those so prominently set forth, but it may be that they are reserved for still higher honours in the near future, in which case they must possess their souls in patience. In the English list the selection is very comprehensive, representing all branches of men learned in science and in letters as well as mere officials to whom a decoration is probably less welcome than an increment of pay and emoluments would be. But these men have honours thrust upon them and they have grown accustomed to it. The new peers are undoubtedly men who have served their country well, and it cannot be pretended that they have not earned their reward. Mr. Alexander Peckover, a descendant of Edmond Peckover, of Cromwell's Army, and whose land he possesses, might reasonably have expected his elevation earlier. So too might Sir James Kitson. He is one of our engineering princes, a Privy Councillor and for long years has been a staunch and open-handed supporter of the party represented by the present Government, besides being one of their most loyal adherents in Parliament. Sir James Blyth is one of our most eminent men of medicine. He has laboured much in the treatment of Tuberculosis and placed two farms at the disposal of Government for the purposes of the investigations undertaken by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis. Besides being an eminent physician he is also a landowner and, strange as it may appear, a director in the wine business of Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey. Sir Samuel Montagu, the fourth new peer, was originally named Samuel, but assumed that of Montagu by royal license. He was a member of the Gold and Silver Commission and has long been associated with banking, finding leisure however—and no doubt money—to labour in the cause of Liberalism, whose leaders have now put him in the Chamber so many of their followers desire to see abolished. The new baronets, with the exception of the Lord Mayor and Colonel Francis Blake, are all henchmen of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's and the same may be said of the first three new Knights and the Privy Councillors. The decoration of Professor von Herkomer, Professor Rhys, Mr. Orchardson and Mr. W. S. Gilbert recognises the success of four men who have attained eminence in their various walks of life, and the military and colonial honours are given to men who have deserved them.

The Indian List is, perhaps, more remarkable for its omissions than the English list. It is not clear why Mr. Fulton and Rai Bahadur Bipin K. Bose should have been created Knight Bachelors, on the latter list, unless it be that the Indian lists are full. All the same we congratulate both the new Knights, though we would have preferred Mr. Fulton to have received his knighthood, during the period of his service in India instead of after it had closed. Bombay gets far less than its share of honours—as usual. Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner in Sind is, of course, of us and we may also count Mr. O. T. Barrow, and Mr. Manners-Smith as more or less connected with this presidency. If the claim be denied, then we can lay claim only to Sir Edward Fulton and the Nawab of Junagadh. We resent the decoration of the personal staff of the Viceroy or other minions of that calibre as it is an insult to the Orders they receive to decorate them for mere conscientious discharge of duty. Still, apart from the omissions there is little fault to be found, with the lists. Art, medicine, science, letters, the drama—all have been recognised—even journalism, the one journalistic recipient of an honour, the Companionship of the Indian Empire, being, by the way, Mr. S. W. Digby, the London editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE LEGEND AND THE FESTIVAL OF THE GANGES.

On the tenth day of the present Hindu month of Jaisth there fell the festival of the Ganges, a river held most sacred by the Hindus all over this country. This river is believed by them to have originally flowed in heaven, and so sacred was it that it refused to have anything to do with this sinful earth, and when at last it was compelled to come down and flow in the nether world, it was very angry. It came down from heaven on the tenth day of Jaisth which is therefore held sacred to her. On this day the goddess of this river is especially worshipped by Hindus, and bathing in the Ganges on this and the nine preceding days is considered to confer great spiritual benefits on the bather. The Hindus believe, it is well known, in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls and that the soul has numberless lives on this earth before it is finally absorbed into the universe. Bathing in the Ganges during these ten days is believed to wash out all the sins of ten previous births of the soul in its peregrinations in this world. Those who cannot go all the way to the real Ganges to bathe, bathe in any other river or sheet of water close at hand, and the efficacy of even this makeshift is considered to be great. At Hardwar where the Ganges first appears in the plains of Kumaon below the Himalayas, there is a great fair held during these days when lakhs of people from all parts flock together to bathe in this place which is well called *Ganga-dwara* or gate of the Ganges. The bathing ghat there, called *hari-ke-charan*, is held especially sacred, and so great is the rush of pilgrims there in order to be the first to plunge into the pool of the sacred river at that place after the propitious moment has arrived, that crowds have been known to trample one another to death and to drown themselves in the water in their great eagerness. In 1819, four hundred and fifty persons, including some sepoys on guard there, lost their lives in the crush in this manner. The Government, after this accident, built the present commodious ghat. In India all rivers are held sacred and worshipped; but amongst them all the Ganges is considered the holiest, and the greatest veneration is paid to its waters. No sin is too heinous to be removed, no character too black to be washed clean by its waters, remarks Monier Williams. But this river, it is curious to observe, is not mentioned as such a sacred object in the oldest sacred literature of the Hindus. It is mentioned only twice in the Rig Veda where the river Saraswati is called 'the purifier' and obtains the place which the Ganges holds now among Hindus. It is only when we come to the age of the two epics and still later to that of the mediæval Puranas, that we find this river invested with that halo of sanctity which it now possesses. It is in the Ramayana that the Ganges has its divine origin stated and enythologically explained. It is a beautiful legend, this of the Ganges or Mother Ganga as the Hindu always loves to call her affectionately, and we may narrate it briefly here.

Ganga is fabled to be the daughter of Himavat, king of mountains, and given by him to the gods. Sagara, a king of Ayodhya, the ancient name of Oudh, had sixty thousand sons, who were all, however, worthless and who by their conduct offended Kapila Muni a great and holy sage who founded the Sankhya philosophy. Their father was once performing the horse sacrifice—the famous 'ashvamedha,' so beautifully described in the Mahabharata—when the horse was stolen and the ceremony had to be stopped on that account. He sent his sons to find it, and these sixty thousand sons having failed to find the horse anywhere on the surface of the earth, penetrated to Patala or the regions below the surface, and found it there feeding and the sage Kapila close by engaged in profound meditation. They at once charged the saint with the theft of the horse; whereupon the saint, who was in part a minor incarnation of Vishnu, reduced them to ashes by merely looking at them, casting a fiery glance of his eyes. Sagara having heard nothing about the horse or his sons, sent a grandson in search of both, and he found the ashes of his dead uncles and the horse feeding close by. He wanted water to pour over the ashes to appease the souls of the dead, but could not get it. Kapila gave him the horse to complete Sagara's sacrifice, and assured him that his grandson should obtain not common water but the heavenly Ganges. This grandson was Bhagirath who was intent on bringing down the Ganges from heaven and for this purpose pursued a long course of austerities! The god Brahma at length relented and signified his readiness to grant the boon to Bhagirath whereby he may sprinkle Ganges water on the ashes of his dead ancestor, so that the funeral rites being performed they might ascend to heaven. But Brahma told him to ask the god Shiva to prevent the rush of Ganges' water falling headlong on the earth from the heaven above and overwhelming it. Shiva was prevailed upon by Bhagirath to undertake this, and when Brahma let the mighty waters of the Ganges loose from heaven, Shiva broke their fall by catching the river on his brow and checking its course with his matted locks. From this act Shiva is called Gangadhar, 'upholder of the Ganges,' and this has become a common name for a person among Hindus. Shiva then discharged the waters from his locks in seven streams, one of which followed Bhagirath. On its way the Ganges stream overflowed a sacrifice which the sage Jahnu was holding, and he being enraged swallowed its waters but afterwards was persuaded to discharge them again from his ear, whence the Ganges is also called the Jahnuvi. Then the stream followed Bhagirath to Patala, washed the ashes and liberated the manes of his dead ancestors, the sixty thousand sons of king Sagara. Ganges was very angry at being called down from heaven, and but for Shiva, would have rushed on the earth and drowned it by her waters. From being called down by Bhagirath she is also called the Bhagirathi.

This legend is easily explained if we look to the river itself. The Ganges rises high up in the clouds at a place nearly 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, among the lofty Himalayas. She is therefore well said to be the daughter of of Himavat or the Himalayas, who gave it to the gods above. She is then called the Bhagirathi and appears as if her waters had been compelled from the clouds to flow downward. She receives the Jahnavi from the north-west, and the united streams take the name of the Ganges and at Hardwar enter the plains. For nearly half its course of 1,557 miles it appears slow and sluggish and especially during its early course among the mountains and the district of Gharwal, it is very tiny and sluggish. This gave rise to the part of the legend which represents her as reluctant to flow on earth and as fond of the clouds where she wanted to stay. The series of pools and shoals in which its early course is entangled above Hardwar are the matted locks of Shiva in the legend which breaks her force, and the seven streams are the various tributaries which it receives along its course. It flows to the sea, or Sagara, of Bengal and the island near its mouth is also called Sagar island. It is deserving of all this exceptional reverence that the Hindus pay to it on account of its extraordinary powers of fertilisation, through agriculture and navigation. Though India possesses other and longer rivers, yet the Ganges is unapproachable for its beneficence. It is the one great cause of the fertility of the lands through which its beneficent waters flow. Well may the Hindus honour it, nay worship it. It is worthy of it all,—and is not worship really worth-ship? They carry it to excess, it is true, but how many good things are not carried to excess? They believe in the great efficacy of its waters to wash away all sin; they even carry bottles of its water with them for their less fortunate relatives at a distance. To die and be buried or burned on the Ganges' bank is a passport to eternal bliss. People walk its whole length from the source to the mouth and back again, a distance of nearly 3,200 miles, in about six years, and some fanatical devotees go to the length of performing this penance by measuring their length along the whole distance. But all this halo of sanctity would depart from her, it was said, in the year 1895 and the Nerbuda take its place. But that year has come and gone and the Ganges still remains the most sacred river in India. She will remain so as long as she retains her present course and extremely fertilising powers. We may well say with Sir Thomas Holdich, in the new "Imperial Gazetter" just published, that "there is not a river in the world which has influenced humanity or contributed to the growth of material civilization, or of social ethics to such an extent as the Ganges. The wealth of India has been concentrated on its valley, and, beneath the shade of trees whose roots have been nourished by its waters the profoundest doctrines of moral philosophy have been conceived, to be promulgated afar for the guidance of the world."

THE NEW MILITARY ORDER.

IT is probable that the new Order which has been created by His Majesty the King-Emperor will cause confusion to many people until its nature has become thoroughly understood. Up to the present there has been an unfortunate lack of adequate means of rewarding distinguished service in the Indian Army. The Order of Merit has long been a coveted recognition, but the hiatus between the honours possible for the Indian soldier and the British soldier has been conspicuously great. The new Order has been created in order to provide a means of adequately rewarding distinguished services of Indian Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers and Men, equally in the regular army, the Reserve, Border Militia, Levies, Military Police, and Imperial Service Troops. The list which has been published of those upon whom the Decoration has been bestowed by the Viceroy proves how necessary was some such Order for recognition of the services of all grades of the Indian Army whether in times of peace or on active service. The Decoration is to be a silver medal bearing on the reverse a laurel wreath and the words, "For Distinguished Service," and is to be worn, suspended by a red ribbon edged with blue, as are other honorary distinctions on the right of all war medals. The power of conferring the Medal is vested in the Governor-General.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

IF any confirmation were required for our statement, in these columns yesterday that the celebration of the King's birthday in India in June was no invention of His Majesty it is contained in the following intimation published in the daily papers which arrived by last week's mail :—

In consequence of numerous inquiries, we are asked by the Lord Chamberlain to repeat the following announcement :—Notice is hereby given that the King's birthday will be celebrated in London and at all Home Stations on Friday, June 28. At all other stations his Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Saturday, November 9 next.

It will be observed that the intimation is issued by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, to which we yesterday attributed the fixing of the celebration in India of the King's birthday in June instead of on the proper date, November 9th. We pointed out the reasons why it is necessary to celebrate the King's birthday in June at Home,—reasons which do not obtain in India—but not in India.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Malta*, with the China mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oceana*, with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Two members of the Bombay University and also of the Middle Temple were called to the Bar on June 12, Mr. Peshotan Dhunjishaw S. Patel, B.A., and Mr. Shiavaksh Adarji Gogavala, M. A., LL. B.

PRESUMABLY because of the King's birthday celebration, business men were kept without mofussil letters throughout yesterday, until 5 o'clock, and to-day's mail work in many offices was consequently thrown into arrears. The folly of fixing a Friday for such a celebration was never more forcibly demonstrated. Owing to yesterday's holiday, also no weather report was issued from the office of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SOME time ago the Government of India accepted the loyal offer of the Rajah of Tehri-Garhwal to raise a company of Sappers and Miners for Imperial Service. On the 15th instant the inaugural parade of the new Corps was held. Major Twining, R. E., inspected the ninety men already enlisted, who made a very creditable appearance. Recruiting prospects are excellent, and there will be no difficulty in raising the full strength of 175 men.

AT one time last year there occurred a check in the progressive increase in the consumption of salt, and it was suggested that the reduction of the duty would not result in generally increased consumption. But the final figures for the past official year show that the increase last year over the previous year amounted to 23¼ lakhs of maunds, and in the first two months of the present official year the consumption of salt was 12¼ lakhs of maunds in excess of the amount for the same period of last year.

THEY take their Football very seriously in Ootacamund. In the finals for the Governor's Cup, between Government House Sports Club and the Cordite Factory, the duration of play originally fixed was one hour and a half; no definite result being arrived at, extra periods of half an hour and ten minutes were played. Consequently, the team played for two hours and ten minutes without anything being scored and the match has to be replayed. In a more exacting climate than that of Ootacamund such strenuous football would be quite impossible.

SEVERAL orders have been placed in the North of England for rolling stock equipment for some of the Indian railways. For the East Indian Railway Company, Messrs. Head, Wrightson, and Co. (Limited), of Thornaby-on-Tees, have booked an order for the supply, at a cost of about 10,800*l.*, of fittings for carriage and waggon underframes, and another for 6,000 back plates for bearing springs of the value of about 2,150*l.*, f.o.b., Middlesbrough. For the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, Messrs. John Spencer and Sons (Limited), of Newburn-on-Tyne, have on hand a large order for spiral and volute springs, and for the same railway Messrs. Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), are supplying 1,873 tons of 40 lb. steel rails and a large quantity of fish-plates, required for the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge extension lines of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

THE Rev. Darwell Stone, of Pusey House, Oxford, has written a letter to the Rev. R. L. Page, Father Superior-General of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, in regard to the recent Charge of the Bishop of Bombay and the requirements made by him to the clergy working in his diocese. In a supplementary pastoral the Bishop has dealt with his prohibition of "children's Eucharists," and has intimated his readiness to lower the age for confirmation if his requirement in regard to the non-attendance of unconfirmed children throughout the Holy Communion is complied with. It is chiefly to this point that Mr. Darwell Stone addresses himself. Before doing so, however, he discusses three elements in the authority of a diocesan bishop—(1) the hereditary rights pertaining to a bishop of the Catholic Church; (2) the obligation resting on the clergy in respect to their oath of canonical obedience; (3) their obligation arising out of promises made at ordination, including obedience to "godly admonitions" and "godly judgments." As to these last Mr. Stone contends "that the injustice of an episcopal admonition may reach a point which places the admonition outside the category within which the term godly can be applied to it," and he proceeds to give reasons why the Bishop of Bombay's prohibition of children's Eucharists" cannot, in his judgment, be called "a godly admonition." Mr. Stone says that the attendance of children at the Holy Communion has been "restored" in a very large number of English churches, has not been forbidden by the English bishops, and is of long continuance in India. With regard to the Bishop of Bombay's description of the practice as "doctrinally unsound according to the teaching of our Church," Mr. Stone answers that such a description can only be accepted if the Church of England has repudiated the sacrificial character of the Eucharist, and the lawfulness of Eucharistic adoration, and the doctrine of the presence of Christ in the consecrated Sacrament under the form of bread and wine. Finally, Mr. Stone suggests that the Bishop of Bombay before withdrawing any licenses, should ascertain the opinions of the other bishops of India on the matter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

The Danish Visit.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The weather has not been all that could be desired—and the review at Aldershot suffered as a spectacle very greatly from rain—but in all other respects circumstances have combined to make the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark a great success. Popular enthusiasm was not aroused as on the occasion of M. Loubet's never-to-be-forgotten stay in London, and this was not to be expected. If I may say so, the all too brief sojourn of King Frederick and his amiable consort in the British Metropolis has partaken more of a family affair, and the ordinary Englishman in his domestic relations, however cordial they may be, is not excessively demonstrative. Notwithstanding, however, the close personal ties between the reigning house of Denmark and that of this Kingdom and Empire, there was not the slightest difference in the elaborate ceremonies that have attended these Royal visits since King Edward came to the throne. If any thing, they were on a more splendid scale than ever, and the King and Queen of Denmark must have carried away pleasant recollections not only of the sympathetic reception they had from the London crowds but of the lavish hospitality extended to them by what is now perhaps the most magnificent Court in Europe, not excepting that of Russia. Their Majesties were conveyed from Flushing to Portsmouth in the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* and on arriving on English soil were met by the Prince of Wales who accompanied them to London. At Victoria Station King Edward and Queen Alexandra were present to receive the illustrious visitors whom they accompanied to Buckingham Palace amidst the respectful greetings of a large number of spectators. There was a State Banquet the same night at Buckingham Palace, for which the Prime Minister was summoned to town from his political pilgrimage to the West of England, and at which the two sovereigns toasted each other in terms of more than customary heartiness. King Edward offered Their Danish Majesties his "very hearty and most affectionate welcome"—a welcome which he knew would be shared by all classes in this country. "I shall" said his Majesty, "always remember the kindly reception I have met with during my various visits to their country, in which, after my own, I take the greatest interest." King Frederick in his reply profited by the occasion to express thanks for the "high destinction" conferred upon him as Colonel in-Chief "of one of the most distinguished regiments of the English Army"—the Buffs,—"a regiment which, in former days already was," he proceeded to say, "connected with one of my ancestors, and which fought so bravely shoulder to shoulder with my nation on August 13, 1704, at the battle of Blenheim, under the valiant Duke of Marlborough."

"I feel proud," he added, "of this high distinction, as it binds my relations still closer with the gallant English Army." By the way, the King wore his English uniform upon his arrival in this country and at Aldershot on Wednesday. It is pleasant to note that the Indian Princes now in England were prominent at the review and that they were also honoured guests at the State Ball the same evening. The fact that the Danish Sovereign on leaving these shores has proceeded on an official visit to our nearest neighbour and greatest friend affords equal gratification on both sides of the Channel.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman still suffering from a distressing cold, bravely made the long journey to Plymouth at the end of last week and discussed the assembled legions of the National Liberal Federation. His speech was very much in the nature of an apology and apparently was not altogether unsuccessful; at any rate the Non-Conformists who have been showing their teeth because the Government have not neglected everything else to satisfy their demand, and the Temperance people who think licensing reform should take precedence of measures which, from an electioneering point of view, are more advantageous to the party in power, are not making quite so much noise. On the other hand the Irish party are again on the war path and have startled some of the Ministerialists by bringing forward a candidate of their own at Barrow where the position is decidedly piquant. It is not safe to prophesy in politics but at present it really looks as if what at one time promised to be a comparatively easy victory for that clever "*Star* man" Mr. Hughes, may end in the Liberals losing Barrow. Apparently the Nationalists mean business, and their candidate Mr. O'Hanlon had the advantage of being introduced to the constituency the night before last by Mr. T. P. O'Connor who, with tears in his voice, regretted the painful task that devolved upon him of opposing his old friend Mr. Hughes. Mr. O'Connor further declared that the return of Mr. Hughes would be an incident, the return of Mr. Curran an episode, but the return of Mr. O'Hanlon would be a momentous historical event. He does not say what the return of Mr. Rose-Innes, K. C., the Conservative candidate would be. Meanwhile the Opposition are using this rift in the lute for all it is worth, and the Tariff Reformers are now silent at Mr. Balfour's determination to make the Irish question, at any rate for the present, the principal plank in the programme of the outs. It is curious how this eternal Irish question for ever dominates British politics.

THE ANNUAL INDIAN DINNERS.

These reunions, which seem to increase in popularity every year, are now in full swing and Mr. Austin Low, who seems to be Honorary Secretary of most of them, must have his hands pretty full. The Hyderabad Contingent Dinner Club met at the Grand Hotel, those present being :—Colonel B. Bullock, Colonel P. Baddeley, Captain T. C. Browning, Lieut.-General S. Chamier, C. B. Colonel E. F. Cambier, Captain W. L. Cotton, Colonel C. J. O. FitzGerald, C.B., Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Colonel A. J. Garrett, Colonel R. C. Hencliy, Lieut-Colonel A. G. W. Hemans, Lieut.-Colonel FitzRoy Johnstone, Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Lieut.-Colonel E. C. M. Lushington, Mr. Austin Low, Major C. Macquoid, D. S. O., Captain G. Marchant, Captain S. H. E. Nicholas, Major J. L. Orr, Captain W. J. Preston, Colonel G. W. Priestley, Colonel W. H. Roberts, Major C.C. Renton, Major-General Sir N. R. Stewart, Bart., C. B., Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Swaine, Lieut.-Colonel J. Scott, Colonel E. Welchman and Major A. W. Warden.

There was a very interesting gathering at the Indian Political Service Dinner held at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday under the presidency of Sir Mortimer Durand. The company numbered about 50 and included Sir David Barr, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir W. J. Cuningham, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir L. H. Griffin, Sir A. Martindale, Sir Adalbert Talbot, Sir John Watson, Sir Donald Robertson, Colonel C. E. Gate, Major A. F. Pinhey, Colonel H. B. Abbott, Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Major A. D'A. Bannerman, Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Colonel R. H. Jennings, General W. Kincaid, Colonel J. H. Newill, Colonel Duncan Pitcher, Colonel P. W. Powlett, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., Mr. Langton Prendergast Walsh, C.I.E., and Major-General H. Wylie.

The Punjab Frontier Force dinner took place, the following evening at the same place the company numbering at least a hundred and including two ex-Lieutenant-Governors of the northern province (Sir Robert Egerton and Sir Mackworth Young), Sir Frederic Fryer, late Lieutenant Governor of Burma and an old Punjab official, General Sir C. C. Egerton (the new member of the Council of India), Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., Colonel Sir A. G. Hammond, V.C., Colonel Ivor Philippe, M.P., Colonel Sandys, M.P., and General Sir J. L. Vaughan.

The *burra khana*—needless to say I allude to the gathering of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club—took place last night at the Hotel Cecil and was a great success. The chair was occupied by Sir Philip Hutchins and there were on this occasion two guests, Lord George Hamilton and General Sir John Gordon, late of the Council of India. The company numbered close upon 200, and Bombay as usual was particularly well represented, amongst those present being Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Mr. Willoughby Woodward, Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir Evan James, Sir Athelstane Baines, Mr. Fulton, Sir Charles Ollivant, Sir Edward Candy, Sir Andrew Wingate, the two Pollens, Sir James Monteath, Sir W. J. Cuningham, Messrs. T. Hart Davies, M.P., W. R. Pratt, J. King, G. B. Reid, F. L. Charles, E. Gray, A. H. Unwin, H. Woodward, R. A. Lamb, W. Porteous, W. H. Crowe, H. J. Parsons, H. S. Lawrence, C. S. F. Crofton, C. V. Vernon, F. G. H. Anderson, E. Clements, R. E. Candy, P. R. Cadell, J. McNeill, C. E. Frost, G. McCorkell, J. F. Fleet, J. Crerar, E. L. Moysey, E. H. Leggatt, L. C. Crump, C. Fawcett, A. R. Bonus, M. C. Gibb, J. L. Jenkins, A. W. Crawleye Bolvey, Amongst the veterans who attended were Mr. W. S. Seton Karr who entered the Service in 1842, Mr. G. D. Turnbull (1839) Mr. C. S. Bell (1845), Mr. L. Forbes (1850) and Mr. Walhouse (1842). Sir Charles Rivaz late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab sat at the principal table, but neither Sir J. Bamptylde Fuller nor Sir Denzil Ibbetson was present. The absent members also included Sir Henry Cotton, who earlier in the day was engaged in his congenial task of putting more or less embarrassing questions to Mr. Morley but without, if I may use a colloquial expression, getting much change from the right hon gentleman.

MR. MORLEY'S GREAT SPEECH.

It appears from what transpired in the House of Commons at question time yesterday that Mr. Morley's oration of a week ago was not so well reported as could have been desired, but for this the Indian Minister has only himself to blame. Considering the low tone in which he spoke, the wonder is that there were not more mistakes, and in my opinion the accomplished stenographers in the Press Gallery acquitted themselves splendidly in the circumstances. "Gallery men" are not as a rule hero-worshippers, but they all admire Mr. Morley and it must have been very painful to them to find that owing to the weakness of Mr. Morley's voice—only a temporary weakness I trust—they were not able to do complete justice to his otherwise fine effort. Some curiosity is felt as to the Indian or Indians who will be selected to become members of the Secretary of State's Council in accordance with the somewhat unexpected announcement made by Mr. Morley on the 6th instant, I say somewhat unexpected, because although the new departure was, it is understood, seriously considered by the Home Government some time ago, it was thought that the idea had been abandoned for the present. There are people who, while they have no objection on principle to the admission of Indians to the Council of India, think it would have been better to wait until some of the more promising of the native Civilians could come in on the same terms and after the same period of service as their English colleagues. Perhaps, however, Mr. Morley's intention is to appoint a non-official or non-officials, and the recent introduction of Mr. Theodore Morison to the Council shows that the right hon. gentleman is not a bit afraid of creating a new precedent. If only one Indian is chosen and he be a Hindu, what will the Mussalmans say? And if Mr. Morley's choice falls upon a Mahommedan, how will the Hindus like it? The matter may prove to be surrounded with greater difficulties than are imagined by certain benevolent but not well-instructed persons in this country. If the late Lord Stanley of Alderley were still alive he for one would rejoice at the bold decision of Mr. Morley. In the early eighties Lord Stanley strongly advocated the inclusion of Indian gentlemen to the Council in Whitehall and I had many conversations with him on the subject. He, however, was far from being anxious to see agitators of an aggressive, not to say disloyal type appointed. Lord Stanley and those who agreed with him wanted, as I gathered, Indians like Sir Syed Ahmed of Aligarh fame or the late Sir Madava Rao, men who would be welcomed by the best Society here and so be able to make India better known amongst a class which still exercises in a quiet way great political power but is almost if not quite as ignorant about our Eastern Empire as the lower orders—to use the rather contemptuous term that was once more familiar than it is in these democratic days. But are there any Syed Ahmads or Madava Raos available?

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR E. A. ELLIS, G. C. V. O.

Sir George Birdwood, to whom I applied for any reminiscences he could give me of the late Sir Arthur Ellis, writes:—

"During my first year (1854-5) in the Presidency of Bombay I made a collection of about 300 birds of the Belgaum and Sholapur Districts, and the country above Kaladghi, and presented them to the "Government Central Museum," then in the "Town Barracks," on the north side of Elphinstone Circle, and Lord Elphinstone, who took a great interest in the Museum, was so pleased with the collection that on my return in the H. E. I. C's s.s. *Ajdaha*, with the 64th and 78th Highlanders in tow from the Persian Gulf he, on the first opportunity, appointed me to the charge of the Museum. My father was then Assistant Commissary General, and Executive Commissariat Officer for the Persian Expedition. He was a man who saw to everything with his own eyes, and so far as possible did everything with his own hands. Lord Elphinstone had such confidence in him, that his Lordship personally arranged all the Commissariat work in connection with the Mutiny of 1857 directly with my father, and would spend night after night with him in his house in Girgaum where I lived with my father. In this way, and in connection with the Government Central Museum I saw a great deal of Lord Elphinstone and of all the Members of his Staff, the late Mr. William Adam, M.P., the famous Liberal Whip of the seventies, his Private Secretary, Sir Henry Bates, his Military Secretary, Dr. Stedman, his Surgeon, and Sir Arthur Ellis, who about this time was appointed A.-D.-C. to his Lordship, and later, in succession to Sir Henry Bates, Military Secretary. In the Bombay of those days we lived altogether very much as if on board ship,—the homely ships of those days. Sir Henry Somerset was the Commander-in-Chief, who did nothing, absolutely nothing—Sir Henry Locke, an old friend of my family at Plymouth, was Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and Sir Peter Melvill, the Military and Marine Secretary to the Government of Bombay, a man of the highest ability and great energy, who for nearly 20 years ruled his department with a rod of polished steel, and to whom the credit of the splendid efficiency of the Bombay Army and Indian Navy at that time was chiefly due. Charles Forjett was Commissioner of Police, and it was Lord Elphinstone, Sir Peter Melvill, and Forjett, and my father who really got through all the rough and tumble work that had to be done in Bombay between 1857 and 1859-60. I saw little of Sir Peter Melvill, for he was a close Office man, who thought and wrote for all the rest, but Forjett and Lord Elphinstone and his Staff were as constantly before me as my own family in Girgaum: and the appearance of Lord Elphinstone, the most graceful and gracious, and the handsomest old gentleman I ever met, and of young Arthur Ellis (for though a "Crimean Hero," he was but 20 then) with his handsome

HE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

NIGHTHOOD FOR MR. E. W. H. FULTON.

A Comprehensive List.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

E BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

irthday Honours include the following :—

PEERAGES.

Alexander Peckover, Sir James Kitson, nes Blyth and Sir Samuel Montagu.

BARONETCIES.

Baronetcies have been conferred, and

. H. Holland, M.P., John Barlow, M.P. ; war, M.P. ; Frank Edwards, M.P. ; Colonel rbert, M.P. ; the Lord Mayor Sir William and Colonel Francis Blake.

KNIGHTHOODS.

lfred Billson, M.P.; Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P. Levy, M.P.

llowing Members of the Royal Academy:— sor H. Von Herkomer and W. Q. Orchard the Playwright Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

el W. C. Eldon Serjeant; Professor J. Rhys i Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.

on'ble Edward Fulton and Alexander Hose.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

R. Spence Watson ; Mr. W. B. Gurdon, M.P., E. Eugene Wason, M.P.

HE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

jor B. L. Bagge to be C. M. G., for his services t Africa with the Nandi Field Force.

To be G. C. M. G.

J. G. Macgregor, of Newfoundland.

jor Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, of the Orange River y.

To be K. C. M. G.

G. A. Lowther, His Majesty's Minister to co.

To be C. M. G.

H. W. Chatham of Hongkong.

onel the Hon'ble H. Dundas Napier, ex Attache Petersburg.

To be KINGHT BACHELOR.

Bandara Naike, of Ceylon.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

llowing are also included in the Birthday list—

rder of the Bath.

To be G. C. B.

al Sir George Wolseley and General Sir lton.

To be K. C. B.

al Sir Beauchamp Duff.

el A. Davidson Mackenzie,

Charles Oswald Fitzgerald, and General

el Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie has been made C.O.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

King has appointed thirty-seven Mutiny as Military Companions of the Bath.

EW COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

ollowing have been appointed Companions Bath :—

eon General Trevor.

ames Willcocks.

nel Menteith Greenfield.

nel Charles Wollycombe.

nel Fenton Aylmer.

nel Charles Hogge.

nel Ernest Blunt.

nel Frank Rundall.

onel Roderick Macleod.

onel Edward Moleswo[rth].

onel Alexander Fen[ton].

onel Lewis Hall.

onel Laurence Bradshaw.

onel Edmund Welchman.

nel Reginald Mahon, and Colonel Charles on.

NATIVE HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

e Indian Honours Bar to be worn with the i-i-Hind Medal is conferred upon Rai Bahadur t Shammath of Ajmer.

on the Maharaja of Darbhanga the title is rred as a hereditary distinction.

e title of Nawab is conferred upon Khan Baha- Abdur Rahman, Judge of the Small Causes t in Calcutta, and Malik Bakhsh Khan of ha, late British Agent at Kabul.

e title of Raja is conferred as a personal ction upon Babu Sati Prasad Gurga of Mid- re and on Rai Sidheshri Prashad Narain Singh orakhpur.

on Ahmad Abdul Aziz of Hyderabad is rred the title of Shams-ul-Ulama.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

the matter of the honours conferred in con- on with the King-Emperor's birthday, Bombay, often the case, has been left out severely in old. A Gujerati paper published rumours the day to the effect that a Parsee gentleman was knighted ; that another Parsee was to get a otcy ; and that two members of the Bombay oration were to be honoured with titles ; but rumours have vanished into their air. The one connected with the city, who gets a sub- tial title, is Mr. E.M.H. Fulton, latelya Member Governor's Council.

SIR EDMUND FULTON.

he late Judicial Member of Council, whose ture from Bombay a few months ago was ed with universal regret, has been made a ght of the Order of the Indian Empire. He held charge of the Judicial portfolio of the dency for the last five years with much faction to the public. His work as a judicial er during the last thirty-eight years had been et and unostentatious—not showy or sensational, ut it was none the less valuable, even though id not overleap the traditional grooves in which found it convenient to do it. Sir Edmund lton was, barely three months ago, the oldest llian in the Service of this Presidency, and had e excellent work at Surat, Ahmedabad, Karachi, karpur, Nasik, Poona, and other parts of the sidency ; and even in distant Rangoon. He rried a daughter of Sir Michael Westropp before latter retired from the office of Chief Justice of mbay. Mrs. Fulton, unfortunately, died some rs later, leaving a daughter and a son, the latter of om is a member of the Bombay Bar. The late dicial Member's genial nature, affable manners, and nd and obliging disposition gained for him the spect and esteem of all classes of people wherever e went, while his social good qualities made him a ry popular member of Society. Joining the rvice in August 1869, and arriving in this country November following, Mr. Fulton was placed der the Collector of Surat to learn routine business, d was soon appointed Assistant Collector and agistrate in that district. He served in a similar pacity in Ahmedabad and Karachi—at the latter ge as Educational Inspector in addition to his n duties. In March 1875, he officiated in the re important post of Assistant Commissioner, rosab, and later on Inspector-General of Registra- on, and Educational Inspector in Sind. In April 1876, he reverted to the regular Judicial Branch of the Service as Officiating Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur. Two years later, that is in March 1878, we find him officiating as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. In February 1881, Mr. Fulton was confirmed in the appointment and continued to discharge its duties until March 1884, when he was appointed to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, and in September of the same year as Judge and Session Judge of Nasik. In January 1885, Mr. Fulton was sent to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. We next find him officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge at Kanara, and subsequently at Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. In May, and again in December 1887, Mr. Fulton officiated as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. On his return to this country from furlough to Europe, Mr. Fulton was, in December 1889, placed on special duty in Kathiawar, and in January and February 1891, and again in April of the same year, he was placed on special duty to adjudicate the disputes between the States of Kutch and Morvi, and Kutch and Navanagar. In May 1891, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Judicial Commissioner in Burma.

About fifteen years ago, that is in November 1892, Mr. Fulton was appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice (now Sir John) Jardine. This selection proved acceptable to the legal profession and to the public generally, who were well acquainted with Mr. Fulton's work while he was Registrar of the High Court. The record of his services showed that he brought to the High Court a wide and varied experience, which could not fail to be useful in the discharge of his judicial duties. Once more, in March 1894, and a third time in March 1896, Mr. Fulton officiated as a Judge of the Bombay High Court. From December 1896 to February 1897, he was placed on special duty in the Judicial Department, and in the latter month was confirmed in the office of a Judge of the High Court. He had had a year's furlough to Europe, from March 1899 to March 1900, and from the date of his return to Bombay in the latter month, continued to administer justice both on the Appellate and Original Sides of the High Court to the satisfaction of the public and the profession. In September 1900, Mr. Fulton again went on furlough for six months, and after his return in March 1901, he worked assiduously on the Bench of the High Court.

On his elevation from the Bench of the High Court to a seat in the Executive Council, in April 1902, Mr. Fulton received a farewell address from the Native Bar, in which the Government Pleader said :—"Without any distinction between one pleader and another, you have been invariably courteous and indulgent to all alike. By your amiable disposition and winning manners, you have endeared yourself to all who came in contact with you." It is not too much to say that, since his entrance into the Council, in succession to Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. Fulton entitled himself to an equally favourable opinion in all classes of the community. He was made a Companion of the Star of India in January 1904. The popularity and high esteem in which he had been held by the Bombay public were manifested in the large number of ladies and gentlemen, representatives of all classes and communities, who attended a farewell social gathering held in March last in the bungalow of Mr. Anandjee Nanjee in Nepean Sea Road, to honour Mr. Fulton as the retiring President of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, in the work of which he had taken a warm interest for several years. His Excellency Lord Lamington, by his presence on the occasion, shewed his personal regard for the newly created Knight. Another evening entertainment in honour of Mr. Fulton was given in April last in the pretty bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey in Warden Road, in which all prominent citizens met to do honour to the retiring Member of Council.

MINOR HONOURS.

Among the recipients of minor honours in this Presidency is Mr. Vaman Ganesh Rale, Administrator, Akalkot State, who has been made a Rao Bahadur. He joined the Service as Deputy Collector, in September 1880 ; and in July 1904, his services were lent to the Akalkot State, Mr. Balwant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhee, Educational Inspector, has also been made a Rao Bahadur. He joined the Service in June, 1871, and held non-gazetted appointments in the Educational Department till February 1881 when he was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector in the Nasik sub-division. Four years later, he officiated as Deputy Educational Inspector in the Poona sub-division, and subsequently at Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Dharwar. In April 1893, he was appointed Principal of the Training College in Poona ; and was later on promoted to the post of Educational Inspector in the Southern and Central Divisions. Mr. Bomoujee Sorabjee Wadia, foreman of the R. I. M. Dockyard, has been made a Khan Saheb.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY being the day appointed for the celebration of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, the troops in garrison paraded at 8-30 a.m. The Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Scots, stationed at Colaba, paraded on the parade ground at the appointed hour. The Royal Garrison Artillery being under the command of Major H. H. Rich, and the Royal Scots under the command of Captain A. C. Pratt, Major Rich, R. G. A., being the senior officer commanded the par[ade]. The troops were drawn up in line facing east in [line] order. After the firing of the *feu-de-joie* at intervals, between which the band played the National Anthem, a Royal Salute was given, followed by three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor. The troops then formed up and after the march past returned to their barracks.

The 113th Infantry paraded at the general Parade Ground, Esplanade, under the command of Lt.-Col. E. M. Reed, who, after firing the *feu-de-joie*, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, after which the troops marched back to their quarters.

The 109th Infantry also held a similar parade at Santa Cruz, where they fired a *feu-de-joie* and gave three cheers for the King-Emperor.

The day was generally observed as a holiday in the City, all the banks and mercantile offices, and the leading business establishments being closed. The Government, as well as the merchant vessels, now in Port, and in the Docks were decorated with flags and bunting. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club flagstaff was also decorated. All the Foreign Consulates had their flags flying. The Secretariat, Town Castle flagstaff and many of the leading houses in Bombay also had their flags flying.

MAHOMEDAN CONGRATULATIONS.

A telegram was sent by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, to the Government of Bombay conveying the loyal and sincere congratulations of the members of the Central and Zillah Committees to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Another wire was sent by the National Mahomedan Association, Bombay Presidency.

At the Rogay Mosque, Karelwadi, after the Friday Namaz, Prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the Emperor and the Imperial Family.

POONA CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

All Poona and Kirkee appeared to have been poured out on to the General Parade Ground yesterday morning to witness the ceremonial parade in honor of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

The Troops of the Poona Brigade were early on the ground and formed up in two lines facing east. The serried ranks of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry furnished a most imposing spectacle, the snowy white of East Lancashire Regiment and Connaught Rangers having contrasted strikingly with the serviceable *khaki* of the Native Units, while the dark blue tunics of the 4th Ammunition Column was pleasantly interspersed by the white of the British Non-Commissioned officers.

The 1st line consisted of two Infantry Brigades, and they extended for about a mile or more. The first Brigade was under the command of Colonel Aplin, D.S.O. It comprised of the East Lancashire Regiment, the 2nd Connaught Rangers, and the 89th Carnatic Infantry.

The 2nd under Colonel Hume consisted of the 106th Pioneers, the 111th Maharattas, the 121st Pioneers and the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

The 2nd line was brought up by the 29th Cavalry, Mounted Infantry and the 4th Ammunition Column.

The 2nd, 4th, 8th and 12th Batteries, Royal Artillery were posted on the right of the double line.

Brigadier-General Swann, D.S.O., attended by Major Dyson, D.A.A.G., Poona Brigade, were in readiness in front of the line to receive his Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency wearing the Insignia of the G.C.S.I. and mounted on a handsome bay charger arrived on the Parade Ground exactly at 8 A.M., looking none the worse for his recent exhaustion at the Legislative Council. He rode on to the ground with Lieutenant-General Richardson. Major Lee, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-H. H. the Nawab of Sachin in the picturesque uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps, Major Vallancy, D. A. A. G., rode up behind, and His Excellency's magnificent escort was led by Lieutenant Lucas, Commandant, and Lieutenant G. W. C. Lucas, Adjutant of the Body-Guard.

The moment his Excellency and General Richardson took up their position in a special enclosure away from the saluting base the Artillery on the right fired the royal salute while at intervals the Infantry rattled the *feu-de-joie* without the least hitch. Colonel Swann next called for three cheers for His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the whole of the troops replied right royally to the command.

Then followed the march past, the troops having formed up for the purpose. The first to march past his Excellency the Governor, who with General Richardson and their respective staffs now took up their position at the saluting base, was the 29th Cavalry, who by their splendid bearing and march past, did infinite credit to the King-Emperor's arms in India. The four batteries of Artillery, two of which were in possession of the new pattern guns, and the 4th Ammunition Column came into view next and they were the admired of a multitude of admirers of the entire array of soldiers of the King in Poona.

The Connaught Rangers and the East Lancs swept by like a sheet.

The next to march past were the native Infantry, particularly the 3rd Sappers and Miners under command of Major Leslie, R. E., who did a really creditable march past. The Connaught Rangers distinguished by their well battered old colours which told the story of the British glory in the field.

The troops having marched past the Cavalry and Artillery went by again at the trot and finally the Cavalry turned about to charge. The charge was a glorious sight and happily no casualties occurred The parade terminated with an advance in review order by all the troops.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by General Richardson, rode up to Colonel Swann and expressed himself as having been very pleased at what he had seen of the parade. His Excellency asked Colonel Swann to issue a special Brigade Order expressing the great satisfaction at the manœuvring of the troops and of the conduct and appearance of both officers and men on parade. He thanked Colonel Swann for the pleasure it had given him to witness the parade. The troops then marched to quarters.

IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

There was a very poor attendance at the Birthday Parade this morning, only about one hundred people being present. This was partly due to a Police Notification which stated that carriages will not be allowed on the *maidan*.

For the past two or three seasons it has been the practice of the Military Authorities to have no March Past and this also has robbed these loyal shows of their principal features of attractions.

The Troops that took part in this morning's ceremony were a Native Cavalry Regiment, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the 36th Rajputs and the Palamcottahs.

The day is being observed as a Public Holiday by the mercantile and trading communities who almost, without exception, are exhibiting either Union Jacks or Royal ensigns from their buildings, while the shipping in the port is ablaze with the usual bunting displayed on these occasions.

For some reason or another, the Royal Salute was only fired at 12 noon.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JUNE 28.

Over 3,000 Troops took part in the King's Birthday Parade held this morning under General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Southern Army. The weather was delightfully cool and pleasant which induced very large crowds of European and Native spectators to turn out to witness the Parade. The March Past of the Troops, especially of the Cavalry was particularly good.

After three cheers given for His Majesty, the 30th Lancers and the Gordon's Horse moved up to the front of the Royal Standard and Sir Archibald, dismounting, presented them with the Rajah of Nanpara's Cup, which the "D" Squadron of their Regiment won during the last Musketry Season with 603 points, competing against all Indian Cavalry Regiments. The Team was commanded by Resaldar Hira Singh.

In the competition for the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, the 30th Lancers stood the first among the Indian Cavalry Corps, and 3rd and 5th, respectively, amongst the Cavalry and Infantry combined in all India.

Resaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan of the 30th Lancers was presented with the 2nd Class Order of British India which carries with it the title of Bahadur. Abdul Karim has over 29 years' service Clasp and received the Upper Burma 1888-89 Medal.

Dafadar Shaik Mahomed Noor of the same Regiment was presented with a Medal for meritorious service and good conduct having served with exemplary character for 24 years. He also has the Upper Burma 1888-89 Medal and Clasp.

Lance Corporal Paul of the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers was presented with the Provincial Medal for the Musketry Season of 1906-7 which he won with 61 points.

Sergt O'Brien of the same Corps was decorated with the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

The public was disappointed at the Bangalore Volunteers not taking part in the Parade.

PARADE AT HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 28.

The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated here to-day by the usual Parade of all Troops in the garrisons of Secunderabad and Bolaram, excepting the 61st Pioneers and the 99th Infantry, which were in command of Major General Hamilton, C.B. A very large crowd assembled to witness it, and among the spectators were the Hon. Mr. C. S. Bayley, British Resident, and Miss Bayley, Captain Minchin, 3rd Assistant Resident, Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, Nawabs Salar Jung, Afzuliyar Jung, Vazeer Jung, Kashim Nawab Jung, Maher Jung, Maharaj Zelem Singh, the brother of the Maharajah of Jodhpur, Mr. Adikhan, District Magistrate, etc.

The police arrangements under Mr. Galloway, D. S. P., were admirable and all had a good view of the parade.

The troops were formed up in two lines. On General Hamilton's Staff were Major Hendley, Brigade-Major ; Major Lane, Officiating D. A.A. G.; and Lieut. Conry, S. S. Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Wiggin of the 13th Hussars, commanded the Cavalry Division which was composed as follows :—1st Cavalry Brigade (Colonel Yate commanding), "S" Battery, R. H. A., 13th Hussars, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 20th Deccan Horse.

2nd Cavalry Brigade (Lieut.-Col. Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, commanding), 1st and 2nd I. S. Lancers ; the 43rd Brigade, R. F. A., composed of the 1st, 16th and 41st Batteries, were in command of Lieut.-Col. Stokes, D.S.O., R.F.A.

Infantry Division, No. 10 Company, Q. O. Sappers and Minners was a separate unit.

The 1st Infantry Brigade which was under the command of Col. R. D. Vizard (Manchesters) consisted of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 1st Manchesters and the 97th Deccan Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade which was under command of Brigadier-General R. S. Hastings, C.B., D.S.O., comprised of the 76th Punjabis, 2nd Q. O. Rajputs, Light Infantry and the 96th Berar Infantry.

After the *feu-de-joie* and Royal Salute, the troops led by the Major-General, gave three ringing cheers and then marched past in splendid style, exciting the admiration of all.

Most of the buildings in the Cantonment are gaily decorated to-day. Messrs. Abid and Company's palatial new premises being particularly fine.

Several functions of a festive nature take place this evening, the day being observed as a general holiday.

PALANPUR JUNE 27.

The Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor was celebrated here with great joy. There was a large gathering this morning on the site opposite to the State Jail buildings to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Sher Mahomed Mohtazkhan (Asylum) which His Highness the Dewan *Sahib* proposed to open here with a view to make a suitable provision for the lodging, boarding and clothing of orphans and other persons who are not able to work and who have no means of obtaining a livelihood.

The ceremony was performed by our esteemed Political Agent, Colonel Cates, at the request of His Highness the Heir Apparent.

Sahibzada Sale Mahomed Khanji Sahib opened the proceedings by an able address, the translation of which was read by his younger brother Sahibzada Yaver Husain Khanji. Colonel Cates made a suitable reply, in which he spoke highly of the virtues and career of His Highness and congratulated him upon having two able princes endowed with examplary moral character.

Sahibzadah Sale Mahomed Khanji, while thanking Colonel Cates, dwelt forcibly on the manifold blessings of the British Rule, observing that the sedition prevailing in some parts of India was a great slur on India.

Captain Wood and Sahibzada Sale Mahomed Khanji have organized sports this evening on the Polo Ground, and there is to be a banquet to-night at the Agency Bungalow in honour of the occasion.

RADHANPUR, JUNE 28.

In celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday a review of the State Forces was held here at 7-30 a. m. A *feu-de-joie* and Royal Salute of 31 guns were fired, the proceedings terminating with three hearty cheers for His Imperial Majesty and March past with the band playing the National Anthem. His Highness Nawab Saheb could not attend on account of illness, but his brother Bhayats and officers were present at the Parade. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State.

DHARWAR, JUNE 28.

The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated in the Dharwar Training College to-day. Sports were held and prizes and sweetmeats were distributed. Mr. Hudson, the Collector; and Mrs. Hudson; Mr. Fry, the Judge, and Mrs. Fry; Mrs. Shaw ; Colonel Burn Murdoch, the Agent; and all the Civil and Railway Officers ; Mr. Delwadi, Executive Engineer ; and Mr. Karandikar, Educational Inspector, graced the occasion. Mrs. Hudson distributed the prizes. Principal Rodda spoke how favourably disposed the Hindoos were in celebrating the day. The boys read essays on the advantages of the British Rule and prayers were offered for the prosperity of the Empire and for welfare of the King-Emperor. The National Anthem and cheers for His Majesty terminated the proceedings.

KARWAR, JUNE 28.

A grand Evening Party was given by our popular District Collector, Sardar Panse, in commemoration of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. The bungalow of the Collector was tastefully decorated with bunting, evergreens and flags. All the European and Native Officers and the *elite* of Karwar graced the occasion. Sumptuous refreshments were provided and the party dispersed late in the evening amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers to Their Majesties and the Royal Family.

COONOOR, JUNE 28.

At the ceremonial parade which took place this morning at Wellington, the Dorset Regiment, under Colonel Bonus, and the Depot Details, under Major Lambert, took part. The men fell in punctually at 11 a.m. The troops marched past, while the bands of the Depot and the Dorsets played appropriate tunes. A large number of people witnessed the function. Excellent weather prevailed.

CAWNPORE, JUNE 26.

A parade of all the troops in garrison and the march past were held at 7 this morning in honour of the King-Emperor's birthday. The usual *feu-de-joie* was fired.

Under the auspices of the Sanatan Dharam Mandal of Cawnpore a *havan* was performed this morning and evening by the Brahmo Charya orghans in commemoration of the King-Emperor's recovery in 1902 from his dangerous illness and in honour of the birthday anniversary and for his long life and reign. A large number of the poor were fed. The weather remains oppressively hot and steamy without the slightest signs of the monsoon.

SAVANTVADI, JUNE 28.

A monster Hindu and Mahomedan procession carrying the portrait of the King-Emperor in a palanquin, accompanied by music and dancing girls, paraded the streets of this town to-day in honour of the King Emperor's Birthday. The procession was organised by the shopkeepers who had been recently on strike. There was a display of fireworks, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

NANDOD, JUNE 28.

The parade, in honour of Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, was held here by His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla. A Salute of 31, guns with a *feu-de-joie* was fired. Three hearty cheers were given for His Majesty. Grand Banquet is to be given in the evening and sweetmeats distributed to the troops.

MAJOR HAIG'S DEPARTURE FROM SECUNDERABAD.

A Hearty Send-off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 28.

Major Wolseley Haig left Secunderabad station this evening *en route* to Simla. He received a most enthusiastic reception on his arriving at the Station which was brilliantly lighted, the H. V. R. Band being in attendance. A large number of officials of both the British and the Nizam's Governments were present and after being heavily laden with garlands the popular late First Assistant Resident shook hands with those present, Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, calling for three cheers as the train started, the Band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Johnson, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of East Bengal.

Surgeon General Bamford is granted three months' privilege leave ; Colonel D. Wilke, I. M. S. to officiate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lace, officiating Inspector-General of Forests, is granted three months' privilege leave from 17th July.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Rees acts as Consul for Norway, at Rangoon, and Mr. Meylan as Vice-Consul for Norway at Akyab.

Lieutenant Dankes is granted three months' privilege leave.

Captain Keyes is posted H. B. M's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidri.

Captain McConaghey is granted one year's leave.

Major Gunning is appointed Inspecting Officer of the Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Willes, R. E., officiates Deputy Mint Master and attached to the Bombay Mint.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Woon officiates in command of the Lucknow Division.

Cantonment Magistrate Department.—The services of Captain Carwithen, of the 9th Bhopal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

Major Hodgson is granted fifteen months' combined leave.

Major V. Brooke is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while holding the appointment of Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

EARTHQUAKE IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Another slight earthquake occurred here at 6 o'clock this morning.

LORD LAMINGTON'S GUESTS.

Leading Men of Khandeish.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

Lord Lamington has added a new and pleasant chapter to the social history of Ganeshkhind in recognition of the help given him during his recent visit to Khandeish. His Excellency invited sixteen of the leading men in that district to witness several functions in Poona and to have a look round Government House. The majority of these men had never set foot outside their own spheres of duty in Khandeish and their visit to Poona as guests of His Excellency practically revealed to them a new and impressive world. This morning they were taken round to witness the King-Emperor's grand Birthday Parade and at noon were driven to Government House. His Excellency received them kindly and addressed a few encouraging words to each.

In the evening they were taken to Dharuwala's Bridge, from where they were able to see His Excellency driving in procession through the city.

The following were the sixteen guests of His Excellency's :—The Police Patel of Hatmur, the Police Patel Vadali Shivram, Patel Rangagaon Ananda, Patel Talonda Surajmull, Marwadi Jandla Changamal, Marwadi Pilkhood Ramrao, Patel Dang Surgana Bagrau of Satara, Nasik and Maroti Koli of Godsgaon, Shaik Lall, Jamadar of Chalisgaon Namkha Kamand Vasudarao Joshi of Jalgaon, Mahedevrao, Patel of Chalisgaon, Ragarain, Patel of Vaghti, Govinda Vangeri, Longa Odhetkar, Postal Inspector of Jalgaon and Alladin Somaji of Chalisgaon.

GOVERNOR'S PROCESSION THROUGH POONA.

In pursuance of a time-honoured custom H. E. the Governor drove in state through the principal streets of Poona city this evening. The thoroughfares through which His Excellency passed were adequately and admirably policed. The procession was led by Mr. Green, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and other Police Officers. In His Excellency's carriage were H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, Honorary A.-D.-C. and Major Frank Lee, Military Secretary. In the second carriage were Mr. George Monteath, Private Secretary, Major Bannerman, Captain Paget and Captain Ramsay, A.-D.-C. The procession moved from the Council Hall *via* Staunton Road and Sassoon Hospital, escorted by the full strength of His Excellency's Body-Guard under Lieutenant Lucas, passed through Bolai, over the Narpatgir Bridge and Dharuwalla's Bridge *via* Phadke's Chowkey Moti Chowki, Budhwar Chowk, Appa Balwant Chowk, Kesari Press, Narayen Peth Chowk, Lakdi Pul, Bamburda and back to Ganeshkhind.

The various routes were crowded with spectators and a striking feature of the procession was the loyal and profuse salaaming of the Khandeish visitors who had assembled on Daruwalla's Bridge. The procession halted for three minutes in the various localities with the object of allowing the following Native gentlemen to garland His Excellency:—Sirdar Raste, Sirdar Moodliar, Mr. Hall, Baig Nurza Chand Beg, Pestonjee Limjee, Gocouldas Narayendass, Mr. Martin, Rao Tapre, Mr. Shaik Ahmed Saheb, Mutwalla, Mr. Kisandass Tikandass, Mr. V. V. G. Apte, Sirdar Nate, Mr. M. T. Gadre and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kazi Azamoodin.

STATE BANQUET.

His Excellency the Governor entertained the following ladies and gentlemen at the State Banquet this evening, in honor of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday. The King's health was proposed by the Governor :—

Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon. Sir Steyning and Lady Edgerley, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. Jenkins, A.-D.-C., Surgeon-General and Mrs. Greany, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Trevor, the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Barrow, the Hon. Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Brigadier-General Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, Mr. Enthoven, Mr. A. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. Dunsterville, Colonel and Mrs. Baddeley, Colonel Gleenie, Colonel Bell, Colonel Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Allexander, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Meade, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. and Miss Louis Russell, Capt. Ramsay, A.D.C., Capt. Paget, A.D.C., Lieut.-Colonel Yarr, R.A.M.C., Mr. St. John Graham, Major Lee, Mr. George Monteath, Dr. Gogill, Mr. Hayward, Colonel and Mrs. Westlake, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Alpin, Major and Mrs. Carnegy, Major Williams, Major and Mrs. Wanless-Ogewan, Major Connell, Lieut. Burke, Col. and Mrs. Marlow, Colonel and Mrs. Westropp, Colonel and Mrs. Kay-Lees, Colonel Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton, Revd. and Mrs. Hatchell, Colonel Meek, R.A.M.C., Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Dyson, Colonel Bull, I.M.S., Colonel Fooks I.M.S., and Miss Fooks, Colonel and Mrs. McGill, Mr. W. H. Lucas, Colonel and Mrs Jellatt, Revd. H. Foote, Mr. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Revd. Father Bruder, S.J., Colonel Ballas, Capt. Jackson, Hon. Syed Zain, St. Egrus, Colonel Haughton, Hon. Mr. Shaik Sadik Ali.

LEVEE.

Nearly five hundred presentations, including Native Officers, were made at the Governor's Levee this afternoon. His Excellency arrived at the Council Hall in State at 4-30 p.m., accompained by Major Lee and H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, Honorary A. D. C., and was received with due honours by the Guard of Honour furnished by the East Lancashire Regiment under Major Anderson. Lieut. Skewes Cox held the Colors of the regiment.

Having inspected the Guard in company with General Richardson His Excellency entered the Hall and the presentations at once began. Major Lee presented the European, and Mr. Monteath the Native gentlemen. The scene was a brilliant one, and its brightness and beauty was intensified by the presence of a great many pretty toilettes and and prettier faces in the ladies' gallery. The presentations occupied over an hour.

RECEPTION.

The Governor held a Reception at 10 p.m. to-night when about four hundred of all grades of Poona society were present. It was past twelve when the last of the visitors left.

THE LATE INSPECTOR CRABBE.

Authentic Information.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Chittagong, June 27.—Earlier information regarding the murder of Inspector Crabbe is incorrect. There were no indications of a struggle ; only a cut on the body. This was a stab which reached the heart. There are two small scratches on the arms which might have been caused by the fall. This is authentic.

The Government is offering a heavy reward for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Crabbe. The Superintendent of Railway Police is still at Chandpur, where it is stated four persons have been arrested on suspicion. The police are also very anxious to find a released prisoner who, it is said, had threatened to kill Inspector Crabbe.

LATER.

In connection with the murder of Inspector Crabbe the *Statesman* this morning says that it has been ascertained that an ex-Guard of the Assam Bengal Railway is implicated in the tragedy, circumstantial evidence pointing to the fact that he was the murderer.

The suspect is a West Indian of very dark complexion, strongly built and about 25 years of age. His initials are tattooed on the left arm.

Steps are being taken by the police authoritres to arrest him.

GENERAL MACDONALD.

Volunteer Officers' Farewell Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

A very pleasant function took place last night at the Volunteer Head-Quarters, when the Volunteer Officers of the Presidency Brigade, gave a farewell dinner to General Sir R. Macdonald, who makes over charge on Monday next to General Barker.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Britain's Proposal on Contraband Goods.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The British Contraband proposal was mainly due to the danger of enforcing the right of search and the difficulty of defining contraband and the facility with which Continental Powers import contraband overland.

EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

Compulsory Land Acquisition.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Mr. Birrell has introduced an Evicted Tenants Bill, which was read a first time.

It empowers the Estates Commissioners to acquire land compulsorily for the reinstatement of two thousand evicted tenants, who will be regarded as purchasers under the Land Act.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Kaiser to Visit Windsor.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

It is officially stated that the German Emperor and Empress will visit the King and Queen at Windsor in November.

SOUTH AFRICAN FINANCE.

Gloomy Outlook.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The financial depression at Johannesburg is aggravated by the forthcoming repatriation of the Chinese.

Mining and other Houses are retrenching.

Land and house property are further depreciated.

SALVATIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

General Booth's Return from Japan.

WORK TO BE STARTED IN KOREA.

LONDON, JUNE 28

General Booth was welcomed at the Albert Hall by an audience of 12,000, including many titled personages and prominent people, and the Staff of the Japanese Embassy.

General Booth announced that Salvationist work in Korea would be commenced immediately, and he forecasted the opening of China to the Salvation Army.

NEW ZEALAND.

To be Raised to a "Dominion."

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A telegram from Wellington states that Parliament has been opened.

The inaugural speech announced that the Home Government had consented to advise the King to raise New Zealand to the status of the Dominion.

EAST AFRICA.

Cautious Progress Necessary.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

In the House of Lords, Elgin replying to a speech by Baron Hindlip, pointed out the need of caution in East Africa especially in regard to the land question. The employment of whites as police, he said, was impossible, owing to the expense and to language difficulty. The Government was anxious to expedite the development of the country, but must consider not only the settlers' insterests but the interests of the natives.

BOMB-THROWING IN CALCUTTA.

Arrest of a Soldier and three Europeans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

A soldier, named J. H. Speake, a Bombardier in the 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and three Europeans named E. Fraser, E. J. Manuel and H. Hockley, were arrested on Wednesday evening in Metcalfe Street by the police for throwing and exploding bombs at passing carriages and other vehicles.

The accused, it would appear, had taken up a place of vantage at the crossing of Weston and Metcalfe Streets and began, throwing and exploding bombs, of which they appeared to have had an ample supply, at passing carriages.

The men will be placed on trial to-morrow, especially as the police everywhere in Eastern Bengal and Assam have made large capture of bombs.

SAD FATALITY IN SIMLA.

Soldier Falls Down a "Khud."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Mr. J. G. H. Williams, a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, living at Bemloe

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued.)

He was a man of wide information, and exquisite taste in art, and, in fact, it was his example and stimulus that gradually led me on to give so much attention to the industrial arts of India. In short,—in an immortal line his was

"The Courtier's, scholar's soldier's
eye, tongue, sword,"

centred in one well-balanced and harmonious personality, the comely outward form and charm of which were but the index to its inward refinement and strength, and best and dearest worth.

People have been shocked by the circumstances of his tragical end. A sudden death is always a shock to the bereaved, but for the dead it is but a happy "translation," while death at the post of duty is not only supremely honourable, but devoutly to be desired; and to pass away as Sir Arthur Ellis did at the climatic moment of a gala performance at the Opera, in the elaboration of which he had been engaged the whole previous day, was a death in its dramatic unity and perfect artistry of fate, becoming a trusted and faithful, and in the truest sense, illustrious Courtier.

INDIA'S GREAT IRRIGATION WORKS.

The excellent paper recently read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Mr. Lawrence Robertson, and the equally excellent discussion which it evoked are printed in full in the current number of the Society's Journal. As an addendum there is a valuable communication from Sir Thomas Higham who lives far from London and was not able to come up for the meeting, although he was, I understand, invited to do so. Sir Thomas points out that the earliest irrigation colonies were not those established on the Chenab. In 1886 colonisation operations were started in the Multan and Montgomery districts in connection with the settlement of about 206,000 and 91,000 acres of waste lands to which irrigation was to be extended from the Sidhnai and the Lower Sohag and Para canals, then under construction in these districts. From an economical point of view the most interesting feature in the leases is the condition in the peasants', and latterly in the yeoman's grants, that the permanent and hereditable right of occupancy in the holding is unalienable either by gift, sale, will, or mortgage. One would like to know, observes Sir T. Higham, how this important provision has worked in practice; whether it is open to all the objections of the *laissez faire* order which were at one time urged against it, or whether it seems likely to secure all the objects which were aimed at when it was introduced. It is, he goes on to say, perhaps too early for a confident opinion on the results of this new departure, but some of the Chenab leases have been running for fourteen years or more, and it would be interesting to know whether the experience so far gained of the effect of this provision has been favourable or the reverse. It will be seen that Sir Evan James and Sir Federic Lely have anticipated Sir Thomas Higham's question. Sir Evan James expresses unqualified approval of the present system and is delighted that the same principle is enshrined in the measure of land reform that Mr. Harcourt is now piloting through the House of Commons. Sir F. Lely,—I quote from the report in the *Journal*—said he desired most heartily to endorse Sir Evan James's remarks with regard to the land tenure question. He was very pleased to see that an untrammelled experiment was going to be tried of giving the people absolute possession of their land, but at the same time preventing them playing ducks and drakes with it. Indian officials had been a very long time in coming to see that the absolute ownership of the land and the absolute power to transfer had been a burden to the people of India too great to be borne; it merely made them the victims of money lenders. He did not desire to say a word against money lenders, but when such people saw the land in the hands of people who were only too willing to part with it for a mess of pottage, they naturally tried to get it for themselves, and that had been in the main the reason of the indebtedness of the people of the country of which so much was heard. Sir T. Higham speaking from his exceptional experience, says that light feeder railways in connection with the Canal Colonies would be a great service. He agrees with Mr. Robertson that they are likely to prove very remunerative and that when once a start has been made, many miles of such lines will be speedily brought into operation.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Here is a chance for some reader of the *Bombay Gazette* who has more money than he knows what to do with:—

To wealthy members of anti-vivisection societies, and others.—Endowment wanted, to establish a fine choir (such as at Magdalen College, Oxford), to sing, daily, of Mercy and Loving-Kindness. A gentleman is willing to build and to provide a good organ.—Dixon, Oatlands Court, Harrogate.

The above appears as an advertisement in the *Times*. But do not the choirs in our cathedrals daily sing of mercy and loving-kindness?

The *Times*, in its account of the gala performance at the Opera, includes the name of Mrs. Sydney Buxton, M. P., amongst the occupants of the "Ministerial box." This is slightly premature, although I am sure that this lady would make an excellent member of the House of Commons and an admirable Postmistress-General.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The remains of yesterday's depression have been merged in through low pressure which is now further from the Himalayas than usual and Monsoon winds from the Bay is now penetrating into the Punjab submontane districts. The only heavy rain, due to the Bay current has, however, fallen in the Burma coast. The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given light rain in the Central Provinces which has extended northwards into Central India, West, but in the interior of the Peninsula only a few falls occurred.

Yesterday's disturbance is still affecting the weather in the extreme north.

In Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general, the principal amounts being-Mergin 1 1/2 inches, Tavoy 5, Moulmein 6, Bassein and Akyab 3, Toungoo 1/2, Maymyo 1, Leabis 1/2, Bhamo 1, Myitkyina 1 1/4, and Mandalay 1/2 an inch. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded everywhere.

In the northeast of India and Orissa, the rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls occurred elsewhere. Dibrugarh had 2 inches, Silsag r 1 1/2, Cherrapoonjee 2, Mymensingh 1/2, Gaya 1/4, and Cuttack 1 inch. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the southern districts and lightly clouded in the rest of the Division.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light local rain occurred in the Central Provinces and a few falls in Central India, West, and in the Kumaon Hills. Dehra Dun reports 1/2 inch, Chakrata 2, Pendra and Nagpur 1/4, Raipur, Hoshangabad and Khandwa 1/4 and Indore 1/4 inch. The skies are clear in parts of the United Provinces and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, partly general rain has fallen in the West Coast and a few falls in the Deccan, the principal amounts being Aurangabad 1/2 inch, Gulbarga 1/4, Ratnagiri 2, Karwar 1 1/2, Mangalore 2, Calicut and Cochin 1/2 an inch. The skies are heavily clouded except in the eastern district.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma Coast and the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the interior of Burma, Northeast India, Western Subhimalayas and the Central Provinces and a few falls in Central India and the Deccan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oriental," Captain C. H. S. Tocque, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports having experienced light to moderate and variable winds and fine weather to 51 degree E., thence fresh to moderate monsoon and fine weather to arrival in Bombay. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Orissa," Captain E. S. Kedslie, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta encountered stormy weather in the Bay of Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Dadar.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 83	24 34	24 41	22 77
Friday, 28th June, 1907	0 09	0 05	0 04	0 25
Total...	23 42	24 35	24 49	23 02
Total to date, 1906	18 23	12 61	12 25	12 84

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JUNE 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Less 24 Hours.	Total to Date.
	In. Cents.	In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 02	23 42

HYDERABAD NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JUNE 26.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Moulvie Syed Afzal Hussain Saheb, Chief Justice, H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature, who is on leave on account of ill-health, has gone to Lucknow for a change. Unless there is a radical improvement in his health, it is said that he will not resume charge of his office but will retire, in which case Hyderabad will lose the services of one of the most upright and honest servants of the State. He was raised to the Bench about eighteen years ago, in the beginning of 1288F., and had been in active service throughout until the beginning of the current year, with what results both the Government and the public are perfectly aware. His unostentatious and genial disposition won for him a number of friends amongst all castes and creeds of people in Hyderabad. It is, however, earnestly hoped that he will regain health and strength, and that his services will yet be spared to the State for many years to come.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is said that the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department will shortly be engaged in remodelling the working of the Department to bring it on a level with that of the British Provinces. It goes without saying that there is much scope for the introduction of wholesome changes, and judging from what is attempted to be done in the Educational Department, more or less due to the strenuous exertions of the Secretary, Mr. Aziz Mirza, it may be anticipated that he will be able to tackle the subject in the right way. Besides the introduction of administrative reforms, the subject of recruitment of Judicial Officers requires serious consideration; for the success of Judicial administrations elsewhere is mainly due to this. It cannot be denied that the Department requires fresh blood, and the circumstances at present are very congenial for such an experiment. A number of vacancies has occurred amongst the Judges and Magistrates, partly on account of the enforcement of the 55 years' rule and partly on account of death, which has unfortunately been busy amongst some of our best men. There are several in the service who are no doubt eligible to fill some of the vacancies, and along with them some new men may be brought in. There has been much disappointment in the Bar that no selection was made from amongst their number for the successor to the late Mr. Kamrudeen on the Bench; and that there is no chance of any of them being chosen for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, which remains unfilled. Some of the Vakils might, therefore, be appointed to some of these vacancies, by which not only the Bar would be gratified but the service would also be improved. It cannot be said that men of approved merit are wanting amongst 200 or 300 High Court Vakils some of whom are Barristers-at-law, L.L. Bs., and men with sound English education. This arrangement will have, besides, the effect of raising the status of the local Vakils, which has unfortunately gone down to a very low point, indeed.

A MODEST MOVE.

An important District Officer has come to headquarters with the object, it is said, of moving the Government to grant him compensation of the very modest sum of 2 lakhs of rupees on account of losses he alleges to have incurred in defending himself at a certain investigation which took place some time ago. The Government also had to spend in the prosecution over a lakh of rupees, but it so happened that he was at last reinstated, at which time he was also allowed to draw about Rs. 40,000 as arrears of salary for the period of his suspension.

Prince Loevenstein of Kleinenbach, for many years chief of the German Catholic Association, and president of the Anti-Duelling League, has entered the Dominican Convent at Venloo, Holland. He is 73 years of age.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without festering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups' like it—why Zum-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 29th June, 1907.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen of Denmark arrived in London on Saturday. At Buckingham Palace that night a State banquet was given and cordial speeches were exchanged. On Sunday their Danish Majesties accompanied King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Windsor Castle. On Monday the King and Queen of Denmark visited the City and took luncheon at the Guildhall. The King of Denmark made a graceful speech. Their Danish Majesties were the guests of the Prince of Wales at dinner that night. On Tuesday they held receptions at Buckingham Palace, visited the Horse Show at Olympia, and attended a gala performance at the Opera. On Wednesday there was a review of 20,000 troops at Aldershot.—Prince Arthur of Connaught has been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn.

Cricket.—Last week Surrey beat Sussex by an innings and 94, Notts beat Essex by seven runs, Kent beat Hampshire by five wickets, Worcestershire beat Lancashire by ten wickets, the South Africans beat Northamtonshire by 83 runs, Yorkshire beat Cambridge University by an innings and 26 and M. C. C. beat Oxford University by two wickets. On Wednesday the South Africans beat Middlesex with 276 runs to spare, Sussex beat Derbyshire by eight wickets, Yorkshire v. Surrey, Warwickshire v. Lancashire and Gloucestershire v. Northamptonshire were left drawn.

Drama.—At Daly's on Saturday, an English adaptation of the German opera "The Merry Widow" was produced.—At Great Queen-street "The Playboy" of the Western World is being performed.—"The Antigone of Sophocles" was given in the Greek Theatre at Bradfield on Saturday.—"Iolanthe" was revived at the Savoy on Tuesday.—An American version of Sardou's 'Divercons" was produced at the Duke of York's on Wednesday.

Ecclesiastical.—The Duke of Devonshire spoke on Monday in support of the Bishop of St. Albans' Fund and Mr. Wyndham on Tuesday in aid of the South London Church Fund.—The London County Council is stopping the holding of Socialist Sunday Schools in its school buildings.

Education.—The Senior Wrangler at Cambridge is Mr. G. N. Watson, of Trinity College, who was educated at St. Paul's School.—The Association of Education Committees held its annual meeting last week in London. Mr. G. White, M.P., the president, rather sharply criticized the existing educational system.—Mr. McKenna last week received a deputation advocating instruction in hygiene and temperance in all schools under the Board, and the establishment of a medical bureau in the Education Department.—Lord Rosebery on Wednesday unveiled the tablet erected by Oxford University to commemorate the foundation of the Rhodes Scholarships.—At Cambridge, on Wednesday, honorary degrees were conferred on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Elgin, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and others.—The annual meeting of the National Society was held on Wednesday.

Election.—In Rutland Mr. J. Gretton (U.) has been elected by 2,213 votes, against 1,362 for Mr. Lyon (L.).—The Irish party has adopted a candidate against all other parties at Jarrow.

Imports and Exports.—The May imports show an increase of 2·3 per cent., exports 16·3 per cent., and re-exports 18·7 per cent.

Labour.—The Lancashire cotton spinners have granted the increase of wages asked by their operatives.—Nearly 2,000 men at Vickers' Erith works have struck against the bonus system.

Law.—A Spanish lady in Paris has obtained judgment against a company promoter in London for £827,000.—Mr. Justice Bucknill has been hearing an action brought by two sisters of the late Florence Toogood, of the Convent, Markstreet, Shoreditch, claiming to have the protocol of the will of the deceased executed in 1878, revoked, on the ground of undue influence by the late Hannah Skinner, Mother Superior of the Convent, and by the Rev. H. D. Nihill. The case was settled on Wednesday.—A Peckham bootseller has obtained £3,000 damages against Footwear for libel.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on Wednesday the second reading of the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Bill was carried by 111 to 33.—In the House of Commons on the 6th Mr. Morley introduced the Indian Budget, and justified the Government's action for the suppression of disorder. On the 7th the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was considered on report, several amendments being negatived. On the 10th the Committee stage of the Territorial Forces Bill was completed, with the help of the guillotine. Mr. Haldane agreed to reconsider the transformation of the Militia. On the 11th, on a naval vote the danger of deteriorated cordite was discussed. The second reading debate on the Small Holdings Bill began on the 12th.

Political.—The Prime Minister last Friday addressed a great meeting in connection with the National Liberal Federation Conference at Plymouth. He said that the time for expostulation with the House of Lords had gone, and that House must understand that the people must be master.—Mr. Gladstone spoke at Leeds that night.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke last week at the annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association.—The Irish Parliamentary party has issued a manifesto dealing with the rejection of the Irish Council Bill.

The International Horse Show was opened last Friday at Olympia, and is drawing large crowds of visitors.

The Turf.—At Epsom, last week, the race for the Oaks was won by an outsider, Mr. J. B. Joel's Glass Doll, and the Coronation Cup by Colonel Kirkwood's The White Knight.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The High Court has refused leave to appeal to the Privy Council from its decision that Federal servants are not liable to pay income-tax.

Canada.—Prince Fushimi was enthusiastically welcomed at Quebec and Montreal last week. The Prince reached Ottawa on Monday, and has since visited Kingston, Niagara Falls, and Toronto.

South Africa.—The Orange River Constitution was published on Monday.—The Transvaal Parliament meets to-day. The Government programme includes an Education Bill, which is generally welcomed. It is reported that General Botha will announce his decision to send the Chinese home on the expiration of their contracts.—At the Het Volk Congress last week, General Botha said he hoped Swaziland would soon form part of the Transvaal. The Congress has asked the Government to abolish all municipalities except those of Johannesburg and Pretoria.—Mr. Moor, the Natal Premier, replying to an address of welcome on Sunday, advocated a supreme effort for federation.—The admiralty has agreed that the naval contributions of Cape Colony and Natal shall be spent locally.

THE UNITED STATES.

Senator Knox is now an active Presidential candidate.

The Japanese in California.—Indignation against the coolie exclusion clause in the Immigration Bill is being fostered in Japan by the Opposition, whose leader is said to have declared that if diplomacy fails to obtain a satisfactory solution there must be war. Our Tokio Correspondent says that such a war is regarded by all educated Japanese as inconceivable, and the action of the Japanese Progressives is well understood to be a mere party move. The Japanese Ambassador in Paris says that the relations between the Japanese and United States Governments are excellent.

The Idaho Murder Trial.—The witness Orchard has described his murder, as agent for the prisoners, of ex-Governor Steunenberg. It is feared that, if the accused are sentenced to death, there will be a struggle between organized labour and the forces of the law.

FOREIGN.

China.—The disturbance on the Kwang-tung border is said to have been greatly exaggerated.

Congo Free State.—The State Administration has issued a long report denying that the natives are ill-used.

France.—An immense demonstration took place at Montpellier on Sunday in connexion with the wine-producers' agitation. The resignation of all the municipalities in the wine-growing regions has begun. The Bill to prevent adulteration of wine was discussed in the Chamber on Monday and Tuesday. In this connexion there has been some military insubordination.—The Franco-Japanese Treaty was signed on Monday.—The two Labour leaders tried in Paris last week were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £4 each.—The shipping strike is over.

Germany.—The Emperor has banished from his presence, on account of alleged, moral depravity, certain personages who are also alleged to have formed a political "camarilla."

Morocco.—The practical unanimity now existing in the Diplomatic Corps has led to a marked improvement in the situation.

Persia.—A telegram from Teheran reports a defeat of the Persian rebels.

Portugal.—The Lisbon Municipal Council has been replaced by an administrative commission.

Russia.—The Duma on Saturday rejected agrarian resolutions moved by the Socialist and Toil members and on Monday discussed the Bill for the reform of rural justice. Difficulties have arisen in the organization of a Centre majority, of which the Poles, according to the Government, must not form part.

Obituary.—Prof. A. Newton; Dr. Routh; Sir A. Arbuthnot, Gen. Sir H. S. Anderson, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Ellis, who died at the opera on Tuesday, Bishop Webb, Dean of Salisbury, the Rev. M. Rosenthal, Countess Perrers, Miss M. A. De Morgan; M. Clovis Hugues.—Reuter.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

In reply to an interpellation by the irrepressible M. de Pressence as to the role of France at the approaching Hague Conference, M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, gave the Chamber some explanations. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The spirit animating the minister's speech may be summed up in the following sentence which was greeted with cheers:—"Je ne suis pas de ceux qui traitent à la légère les grandes reunions internationales." M. Pichon, indeed endeavoured throughout his speech not to be little, but to emphasise the work of the conference of 1899. Its creation of an international and permanent court of arbitration he described as a remarkable result, and he expressed the hope that the object aimed at in the convening of the second conference—namely, if war could not be avoided, at all events to try to make it less terrible—would be real sed. Instead of twenty-five States as before, forty-seven would now be represented. "It is a veritable international Parliament," he said, "composed of 200 members, which is about to meet."

On the question of the limitation of armaments which was the main pretext of M. de Pressense's interpellation, M. Pichon said that France had declared that if the question was put she was ready to consider it. Not that the Government entertained any great illusions on the subject. To succeed in such a matter a concrete formula was necessary, and such a formula did not appear as yet to have been found. More than that, the unanimous understanding of the Powers was required, and thus far it had been impossible to effect that. France, nevertheless—in spite of the attitude of Germany, Italy, Japan, and others—had only to persevere in the attitude adopted in 1899. She would discuss the proposal if it were formulated, and she would even go further still. She would endeavour to point out a possible method by which diplomacy might be directed towards the practical solution of this grave problem. The Hague Conference of 1899 had credit to done the Czar, the Friend of France, who had convoked it, and to the nations that had taken part in it. There had come out of it an entire system of arbitration. It was no slight matter to settle differences touching the rights and interests of private individuals and Governments. To accustom States to ideas of mediation and justice was a task that paved the way for the future. M. Pichon gave as an instance of the beneficent influence of the 1899 conference the settlement of the grave conflict between Russia and England. Even if that conference had nothing else to show, that would suffice to make it an object of gratitude on the part of all friends of peace. But that was not all for conventions of arbitration were becoming frequent, and thus ideas of conciliation, solidarity, and justice were being affirmed.

JAPAN AND THE AMERICANS.

Washington, June 7 (*Reuter*).—While America admits receiving France's offer of her good offices in order to promote a stable understanding between the United States and Japan, the practical use to which the offer can be put is not regarded as apparent. The French representations are received, however, in the same cordial spirit as that in which they are extended.

The only negotiations between the United States and Japan which can be said to be pending or likely to be the subject of intercourse in the near future relate to the terms of a possible immigration treaty. Nothing whatever has arisen between the two nations to preclude the most straightforward and direct dealing with this question. From a diplomatic point of view the San-Francisco incident is closed. A way has been pointed out whereby those Japanese who were injured as the result of the attack by the mob can recover damages from San Francisco under Californian law. It is pointed out that the one regrettable remainder of this incident is the use which a portion of the Press of both countries is making of it to create hostile sentiment. With the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan not only not interrupted, but with nothing on the horizon which leads to apprehension, the French offer was accepted, as it was made, as making the happiest addition to the cordiality already prevailing between the two nations.

New York, June 10 (*Times*). Each day the despatches from Tokio are of more serious import, and advices from Washington show that the situation is causing much uneasiness there. It is stated that Mr. Taft will make a "call of courtesy" on Japan on his way to the Philippines, but there is reason to believe that his visit will become a mission of importance. Officials at Washington are worried over the danger of further trouble in San Francisco, while the President's recent order prohibiting the immigration of Japanese coolies is proving a source of constant irritation. A Washington telegram in this afternoon's *Globe* says:—"When Congress put the passport provision into the immigration measure and the San Francisco school segregation problem was adjusted, it was thought that the serious friction was at an end. The exact reverse has proved to be the case, and there is no denying that there is much uneasiness here. What naval and military men are talking most about are the endless war preparations made by Japan. They do not like to think that this is done with America in mind."

According to the *Globe*, the situation is summed up to-day in a "well-informed quarter" as follows:—

"The United States Government wants no trouble with Japan, and will do all that is honourable to avert it, but it can be said definitely that there is to be no cringing."

Washington, June 11 (*Reuter*).—It was declared in semi-official circles last night in spite of Japanese denials, that the Japanese on the Pacific Coast are raising thousands of dollars to carry out their compact with the Progressives to overthrow the ministry.

GERMAN SPECULATIONS!

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper wrote on Tuesday:—

The reports concerning the relations of Japan and the United States of America are followed with keen attention here, where the opinion seems to prevail that the trend of events must before long produce a conflict between these two Powers. The *Reichsbote*, a Conservative newspaper which is credited with possessing exceptional connections with Court circles, states that it has been furnished with the following expose of State feeling in Tokio by "a personage intimately acquainted with diplomatic movements":—

"The impression is gained in Takio that preparations are being made there for war with America before the Panama Canal is ready. Since it acquired the Philippines and is competing seriously in the commercial and political domain with Japan in Eastern Asia, America has become the great obstacle to the Japanese in their endeavour to secure the sole dominion in the East. By means of treaties with England and France the Japanese have obviated the possiblity of these two Powers raising difficulties in the event of a quarrel with the United States; Russia is not in a position to interfere; Germany is not concerned in the matter, and would remain neutral; so that Japan is free to deal alone with America. She feels equal to the situation, and it is believed that she will seize the present favourable opportunity to precipitate a settlement with America, which must come sooner or later. The weakening of the United States in a duel with Japan would be welcomed by England as eagerly as was the weakening of Russia by the same means."

The *Reichsbote* adds that the Japanese are clever chess players, and when they have broken the power of the United States in Eastern Asia there would be nothing to prevent them from breaking the power of England and France in the East. It would also not be very surprising if Japan came to terms with the defeated enemy in order to secure its help in the struggle with England and France. The *Reichsbote* considers that the United States, having been left in the lurch by these two Powers, would be only too ready to vent its rage on them.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 9 (*Times*).—By 238 votes to 191, the Duma yesterday rejected various agrarian resolutions moved by the Socialists and Toil members affirming the principle of compulsory expropriation. Prince Dolgorukoff told me before yesterday's sitting that the Constitutional Democrats had resolved upon this course of action for two reasons—first, because its adoption implied the principle of compulsory expropriation might have a deplorable influence upon the ignorant peasantry; secondly, because it would adversely affect the existence of the Duma. The Constitutional Democrats herein adopted opportunist tactics.

June 10.—The Duma began to-day the discussion of the Government's Bill on the reform of rural justice, the first of the great reform measures which has passed the committee stage. The Bill is based on a reversion to the principle of elective justices introduced in 1864 and subsequently revoked under reactionary influences. Its speedy passage, with possible amendments, is assured.

June 11.—I note to-day a distinct tendency towards optimism among influential members of the Duma. The belief is expressed that with the passage of important reform measures like the Bill on local courts, which monopolised to-day's proceedings, the possibility of dissolution will be greatly diminished.

Ashkabad, June 11 (*Reuter*).—General Ulyanin, chief of the Central Asia Railway, was killed today by an unknown man wearing a soldier's uniform.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on June 11:—It may be remembered that a secret contract was signed some months ago between the Maghzen and a German firm for the construction of public works at Tangier of some importance. When the existence of this contract became known there was a considerable outcry against it and against the manner in which it had been obtained, as being contract to the letter and the spirit of the Algeciras Protocol. The German Press warmly defended the contract and stated that the whole question was a small matter which had been grossly exaggerated by the officious Tangier correspondent of the *Times*. At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps yesterday it was unanimously decided to ignore the contract, which had never been made known to them officially, and to inform the Maghzen that no contract on these lines must be signed, and that the works must be discontinued—a fact, that the whole transaction was contrary to the decision arrived at at Algeciras regarding public works. It is satisfactory to note that perfect unanimity existed at yesterday's meeting, and that it is evidently the intention of all the European Governments to demand strict adherence to the letter of the Protocol.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR HORACE ANDERSON.

A DISTINGUISHED Indian officer passed away on Sunday, June 9, to the regret of a very wide circle of relatives and friends—General Sir Horace S. Anderson, K. C. B. He was known to and highly valued by many in this neighbourhood, where his family lived some years ago—both at Earley and Reading. His illness was of rather short duration. Early in the Spring he underwent a serious operation in Town, and had nearly recovered from its effect, when a relapse occurred, and on Sunday evening he very peacefully passed to his rest at his Sussex residence, Seerscroft, Faygate, at the age of 73. He leaves a widow and five surviving children, and of his brothers, both of whom were General officers, only one survives.

His service in India extended over 45 years—from 1850 to 1895. He entered the Bombay Army in 1850 being appointed to the 23rd Bombay N. I. He served in the Persian Expedition of 1856-57, being present at the bombardment and capture of Mohumra (medal and clasp), and took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1858 in the operations in Khandeish against the attempted invasion of the Deccan by the rebel army under Tantia Topee. He became captain in 1859, was appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps in 1864, was a brigade-major in Bombay from 1865 till 1870, and Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay, from 1872 till 1877. As lieut.-colonel he served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 in command of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and took part in the affair at Ghirisk in the battle of Maiwand, where he was severely wounded, and in the defence of Kandahar. He was placed on the limber of a R. H. A. gun carriage, and thus rode to Kandahar—a long march of 45 miles through a waterless desert, harassed by the enemy. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal for his services. Reaching the rank of colonel in 1881, the late officer served with the Burmese Expedition of 1886-87 in command of a brigade at Mandalay (for a time), and afterwards commanded the Nyangyan district, and was again mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Government of India; being also nominated a C. B. and awarded a clasp. He was in command of a second-class district at Nusserabad and the Nagpur district in Bombay from 1887 till 1890, and, be coming major-general in February, 1891, commanded a first-class district—Mhow—from 1891 till 1895. Upon vacating the command at Mhow on April 1st, 1895, General Anderson was driven to the railway station in the four-wheel brake of the R. H. A., with a escort of the R. H. A. and the 7th Hussars, Colonel Wodehouse, C. B., and all the officers of the garrison came to the railway station to bid their General farewell. The bands of the Durham L. I. and the 19th Bombay N. I. played at the station as the train left "Auld Lang Syne." He sailed for England with his wife and daughter on the 6th April, embarking on the very day 45 years ago that he left Gravesend for India.

General Anderson became a lieut.-general in 1894, and general in 1896, and in April, 1900, he was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list. In 1901 he was appointed colonel of his old regiment, the 101st Grenadiers (Indian Army), and in June last he was nominated in the Birthday Honours List a K.C.B.

The funeral took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon at Rusper churchyard, about a mile and a half distant from Faygate.—*Reading Mercury* (June 8.)

GENERAL BOTHA stated his policy to the Transvaal Parliament the other day. Coolies leave at the end of contracts, beginning in six months; 16,759 leave by December 31; largely increased native supply expected; he hopes for more stable conditions on the Rand; Education Loan £5,000,000, for the guarantee of which he thanks the Cabinet; Land Bank and Workmen's Compensation Bills promised; he deplored the strike, and contemplated a Conciliation Bill; gave notice of withdrawal from Customs Convention.

IRISH AGITATION.

The Great Manifesto.

At a meeting of the Nationalist members of Parliament held on June 11 under the presidency of Mr. Redmond, it was directed that the following statement be issued by the chairman on behalf of the party:—

"The rejection of the Government Bill for the association of the Irish people in the management of Irish affairs is an event of the first magnitude, and the situation created thereby is one of extreme urgency and importance.

"The Liberals, influenced by the reception given in some quarters to the devolution proposals of Lord Dunraven and his friends, became convinced that Ireland would be satisfied with the settlement of the claim for Home Rule by a policy of instalments, and consequently at the last general election were induced to pledge themselves to attempt a settlement on these lines, while proclaiming, at the same time, that the ultimate settlement must be Home Rule, and that that settlement must be effected as and when opportunity offered, and that the policy of instalments was intended to lead up to, and prepare the way for, the larger policy.

"The Irish vote in Great Britain was given to the Liberals at the general election, not because the Irish people approved of their policy or were in any way bound to them, but because Irishmen had to choose between the Liberals and the Tory Party, who were actively engaged in enforcing the Coercion Act, who were pledged against Home Rule or any step in that direction, and who had only just been defeated in an attempt to reduce the Irish representation at Westminster by one-fourth of its total.

"After the election, and owing to the presistent misrepresentations of certain officials in Ireland and of some Irishmen from whom better judgment might have been expected, the Government concluded that the Irish people would be prepared to accept even a much less satisfactory Bill than that which the convention rejected. They refused to be guided by the advice of the Irish representatives and they introduced the Irish Government Bill in the shape in which it is now known.

"The Irish National Convention, which rejected the Bill by a spontaneous and uninfluenced decision was the largest and most representative ever brought together in Ireland and its verdict was unanimous and emphatic.

"The introduction of the Bill and its rejection by the convention made manifest to the friends of Ireland and to all the world that the Irish people are resolved to reject and destroy any measure which is unworkable in its provisions, and therefore calculated to discredit the people of Ireland, or which is calculated to destroy the unity and undermine the strength of the National movement, so as to act as an obstacle to the achievement of genuine Home Rule.

"Furthermore, the fate of the Bill ought to convince those English statesmen who are real friends of Irish liberty of the folly of the policy of minimising measures dealing with the Government of Ireland in the hope of disarming the hostility either of the Irish Unionists or the House of Lords.

"For these reasons, and because of the magnificent proof of national unity afforded by the proceedings of the convention, the introduction of the Bill and its rejection by the convention must result in a great access of strength to the National cause in Ireland and other lands.

"The spirit displayed by the convention not only presents no ground for discouragement, but, on the contrary, may be regarded as unmistakably a fresh and vigorous call to arms of the Irish people, with the object of forcing the Irish Question to the forefront of the politics of the hour.

"Experience has shown how this can be effected.

"Another proof has just been afforded that Home Rule cannot be won by a policy of conciliation alone. It can be won only by hard fighting, by a vigorous and well-sustained agitation in Ireland, by an active, pledge-bound, and disciplined party in the House of Commons, by the thorough organisation of the Irish vote in Great Britian, and its use, absolutely independent of English party interests, to push forward the cause of Home Rule, and by taking every opportunity and every means that offer in Ireland, and particularly in Great Britain, to force upon public attention the grievances which Ireland has suffered and the ruinous effects of British rule in that country.

"If the Irish people show themselves in earnest on these lines, whatever Government may be in power will find itself at an early date coerced into introducing a Bill for the better government of Ireland very different from that which was recently rejected by the National Convention in Dublin.

"In order that the situation may receive that consideration which its gravity demands, a meeting of the National Directory will be summoned immediately, and upon the outcome of that meeting the future of the movement must largely depend.

"There can be little doubt that the country, perceiving that the Irish struggle has entered upon a new and final phase, will recognise the importance of carrying out the resolutions of the convention, and of extending to the Irish Party and to the national organisation in a prompt and generous spirit, that active sympathy and support which are now more than ever necessary if the right of Ireland to self-government is to be triumphantly achieved.—Signed on behalf of the party.

J. E. REDMOND."

It was decided to request a meeting of the directory to be held in Dublin, on Thursday, June 20. The party also decided to vote against the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill on the motion for third reading, and also to utilise the vote for the Queen's Colleges as a text for discussion upon the question of University education in Ireland.

INDIGESTION AND HEART-BURN
SUFFERED FOR YEARS!
CURED IN FOUR MONTHS!

Here is proof for the sceptics who cannot make up their mind, though, perhaps, like Mr. Adams they are suffering for years.

Is it not yet plain to you that indigestion is caused by inactivity of the stomach? If it is then why are you reluctant to believe that a well applied electric current will put it to work, though you must admit that it moves the car in which you ride, the punkah in your room, the world in its orbit?

TRIVANDRUM, S. INDIA,
27th April, 1907

DR. T. A. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,—I have worn one of your Herculex Electric Belts now nearly every night, for 3 or 4 months, and find it has benefitted my health very considerably. I have suffered for a good many years from indigestion and heart-burn and tried the Belt—I must confess, with a good deal of scepticism at first—on your recommendation, for these ailments; I very soon found that it was doing me good, and at the present time I am very little troubled with indigestion, and as a natural consequence my health in every way is very much improved.

I would

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons, Monday, June 10, Sir Lewis M'Iver asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether the proposal to transfer portions of the property of the Madras Railway to another company or line, which was recently intimated to the Madras Railway Company, has been finally and irrevocably decided on, or whether facilities will be given to the proprietors of the Madras Railway Company and the people of Madras to make representations to the Government before the matter is finally decided on.

Mr. Morley: The transfer of the Madras Railway from the present company has been finally decided on, with a view to a re-arrangement of the railways in Southern India, which was considered by the Government of India and the Railway Board to be imperative on administrative grounds. Subject to the settlement of satisfactory conditions, the Southern Mahratta, South Indian, and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies have provisionally accepted the offers which have been made to them to include in their system portions of the present Madras Railway.

ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether, in view of the fact that the Indian Army was unprovided with horse or field artillery other than mountain batteries, it was contemplated, in the event of war, that the Indian Army should take the field without horse or field artillery; and, if not, what was the number of Regular batteries which would be required and from what source they would be provided.

Mr. Haldane: Except in expeditions of very small importance, the Indian Army never takes the field without British troops. The Secretary of State has already informed the House that there are eleven batteries of horse artillery and forty-five batteries of field artillery now in India.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: Are there any batteries of horse and field artillery belonging to the Indian Army?

Mr. Haldane: I do not quite understand what the right hon. gentleman means. He is perfectly aware that there are no native batteries of artillery horse or field. But there are in India, available for campaigns in Burma or on the frontier, those numbers; details of which I have already given.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: Perhaps, since he told my hon. friend the member for Blackpool that he was totally misinformed in asking this question, the hon. gentleman will now say whether the Indian Army, which is not the British Army in India, has any horse or field artillery.

Mr. Haldane: No, none; and never has had since the Indian Mutiny.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: Then it was not my hon. friend the member for Blackpool who was misinformed, but the hon. gentleman himself. (Hear, hear, and "Oh!")

Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the Secretary of State for India: at what dates eleven batteries of horse artillery and thirty-five batteries of field artillery were added to the Indian Army.

Mr. Morley: I have not stated that there has been an addition of eleven batteries of horse artillery and forty-five batteries of field artillery. The above number of horse artillery batteries have been on the establishment of the Army in India since 1887, and of field artillery batteries since April 1902.

CHINA.

Mr. Lowther asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he had any information respecting the riots in China; and whether any steps had been taken to protect the interests of his Majesty's subjects in the disturbed districts.

Sir Edmund Satow: Telegraphic inquiries have been made of His Majesty's Minister at Pekin. He states that in Majesty's Consul at Amoy reports that the surrounding country free from disturbance, and that Mr. Gray's Consul at Swatow states that the reports in the newspapers of local disturbances have been exaggerated, and that there has never been the slightest occasion for uneasiness. The rioters were dispersed at once by the Chinese authorities.

THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received answer to his letter addressed to the Government of India relating to the payments of medical men engaged in combating the plague.

Mr. Morley: I have not yet received the return. The answer will take some little time to collect.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will give the House the weekly returns of deaths from plague during May for each province in India.

Mr. Morley: The deaths returned for the weeks ending May 11, and 18 respectively are for all India 67,753, 82,490, and 67,512. Later figures have not yet been received. I shall be very willing to communicate the full returns for the month to the honourable gentleman as soon as they are received.

THE CHENAB CANAL.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the net profit on the capital of the Chenab Canal, near which the new colonies affected by the Colonization Bill are chiefly located, was exclusive of land revenue, £1,21,731 last financial year; and whether he will direct a reduction of the water rates.

Mr. Morley: The water rates on the Chenab Canal are not higher than the rates levied on other large canals in the Punjab and, judging from the demand for land in the colony and its high selling value, the rates appear to be considered moderate by the cultivators. The reason why the Chenab Canal is an exceptionally remunerative undertaking is that the area irrigated by it is very large and the supply of water abundant; and further that the profits are large is not in itself a sufficient reason for a reduction of rates.

OPIUM IN CEYLON.

On Thursday, June 16,—Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that those members of the Legislative Council of Ceylon who represent nearly four millions of the inhabitants of the island are opposed to the present method of selling opium through shops licensed by auction; that the planting interest, and the official members of the council, who only represent a fraction of the people, are in favour of the existing policy; and whether he will ask the representative of the Crown in Ceylon to take steps to suppress the sale of opium in that colony.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies said that the Secretary of State was in communication with the Governor of Ceylon as to the consumption of opium in that country. The suggestion that the sale through licensed shops should be suppressed in deference to the unofficial views of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be conveyed to the Governor.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL CALCUTTA.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the total sum collected up to date from the people of India for the erection of the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta; whether he has noticed the remarks made by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, during the Budget debate on March 27 last (page 178 of Blue Book), to the effect that a sum of nearly 70,000l. had already been spent on the foundations alone, that these had been a subsidence of the foundations which would endanger the superstructure proposed by Lord Curzon, that there is a growing public opinion in favour of abandoning the original design of a huge hall and of using the balance of the sum subscribed in providing such province with memorial which, in the Maharaja's own words shall be fountains of benevolence to the deceased and distressed among the poor of the people: whether, in view of this expression of opinion by a well-known representative of the people, he can see his way to postpone further prosecution of the original design pending a plebiscite of the subscribers as to the disposal of the funds in hand; and whether, in the event of the Maharaja's proposal being accepted by the subscribers, he will take steps to give effect to it, if necessary, by legislation.

LADY DOCTOR AND LOVER.

Bills Presented for Professional Visits.

Dr. George Stewart, of Des Moines, has just been awarded 20 Hoodoo damages for breach of promise of marriage by Mr. Garry Gray, a rich and handsome "funeral director."

The young undertaker many months ago fell ill, was attended by the lady doctor, and became simultaneously convalescent and enamoured.

An engagement followed, but after being betrothed a year he received from her a bill for 100 guineas for the visits he had paid her as he thought as a lover, but as she declared as a patient.

He refused to be cured, he dropped hints to her about his gifts of flowers, bon-bons, and jewellery, but to no purpose. The lady doctor argued that she could not allow the woman in her to get the better of the doctor. The upshot of this painful comedy of errors was his repudiation of he pledged troth, followed by the action for damages, which he has now lost.

From the 15th to the 21st instant, 1 European, 2 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 252 Hindus and 44 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 308. The death-rate was 3·14 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 3·89. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 79, bowel complaints 34, and other causes 195.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Debate in the Commons.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

On June 10, Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he was aware that the agitation in which Lala Lajpat Rai was engaged was totally different in character from that to which Ajit Singh devoted his services: whether his attention had been drawn to the articles written by Lajpat Rai two hours before his arrest stating the grounds upon which the agitation was based; whether in any meetings a shorthand writer was present to report speeches made by Lajpat Rai and on what evidence definite or otherwise his arrest and deportation were ordered.

Mr. Morley: The answers to the first and third questions are in the negative; the answer to the second is in the affirmative and as to the fourth I must refer my hon. friend to the statement that I made to the House on Tuesday last. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir H. Cotton: Has the right hon. gentleman any information to confirm the statement he made that the speeches of Lala Lajpat Rai were very greatly dominated by sedition and that they were published broadcast even on the floor of this House.

Mr. Morley: I must ask my friend to accept the statement. (Hear, hear.) I should be very unlikely to make any statement without having provided myself with all reasonable confirmation. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Cotton: Will the right hon. gentleman lay the facts of the case on the table?

Mr. Morley: I think that anything more injudicious from the point of view of Government law and order than the course which the hon. gentleman suggests can hardly be conceived. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Mackarness: Is it the intention of the Indian Government at any time to formulate a definite legal charge against Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, and to give them an opportunity of meeting the charge in a court of justice; and, if not, for what length of time is it proposed to keep them in banishment and confinement.

Mr. Morley: I am unable at present to make any statement as to the intentions of the Government of India in regard to these matters. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Mackarness: Can the right hon. gentleman say when he will be in a position to make a statement?

Mr. Morley: No; I am afraid that I cannot. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the first detailed report on the Comilla riots, and the subsequent report and explanations called for by the local Government, were yet to hand, and, if so, would the reports and correspondence be laid on the table of the House, and when.

Mr. Morley: I have received the first detailed report of the local Government on the disturbances at Comilla but not the further report. As I stated last Thursday, the disturbances resulted in several cases which were tried in open Court, and the proceedings were published in the news papers. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to lay any papers on the table.

Mr. Mackarness asked: Whether under Section 527 of the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure the Governor-General in Council has power to direct the transfer of any particular criminal case from one High Court to another; and if so, whether it is possible for the Government of India, by making use of this provision to have Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh tried for their alleged offences without any danger to public law and order.

Mr. Morley: I have already explained why it is not thought advisable to have them brought for trial in the Punjab, and I do not consider that the reasons would be any less cogent if they were brought for trial in any other part of India.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he could state how much of the 150 per cent. increase in the local land revenue of the Punjab from 536,272l. in 1855 to 1,604,609l. in 1905 had been obtained from lands brought under canal irrigation since 1855.

Mr. Morley: The hon. member has not noticed the fact that the increase in land revenue in the Punjab between 1855 and 1905 is partly due to a transfer of territory from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab. Allowing for this, the increase is not 150 per cent. but about 40 per cent. But it is impossible to say with any approach to accuracy how much of this increase is obtained from lands brought under irrigation since 1855. During the last thirty years alone the area irrigated from permanent State canals has increased sixfold, or from 750,000 to four and a half million acres. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement of the Government advocate, Mr. Alwayne Turner, in opposing the application for bail of the five accused convicted as a result of the Rawal Pindi riots, that the extracts from the speeches of the accused are not taken down verbatim at the time, but were written afterwards from memory; and, if so, what steps will be taken to assure the public in this country and in India that in this and other cases of like character, prosecution will be based upon evidence of a more definite and accurate nature.

Mr. Morley: I am aware that the speeches made at meetings of this kind in India have not hitherto been taken down by shorthand writers. It is one of the objects of the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, issued by the Governor-General on May 11, to obtain a more authentic report of the proceedings at such meetings in future.

On June 16, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India, whether there is any source of information which directly connects Lala Lajpat Rai with allegations imputing the poisoning of wells and streams to the Government.

Mr. Morley: I am not aware of any such information nor has the statement, so far as I know, been made that Lajpat Rai is connected with the allegations referred to.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can specify any of the speeches of Lala Lajpat Rai which are greatly dominated by sedition and were published broadcast, even on the floor of this House.

Mr. Morley: The hon. member's question is based on an inaccurate report of what I said. As reported by the *Morning Post* my words were:—"I will not publish broadcast on the floor of this House language of the kind used by Ajit Singh, which can be reproduced afterwards with perfect impunity and scattered all over India. These malicious incitements to revolt do not think I can be an instrument in disseminating." This undoubtedly correctly represents the sense of what I said.

Sir H. Cotton: May I assume that the right hon. gentleman did not state, as reported in the *Times* that the speeches of Lala Lajpat Rai were greatly dominated by sedition, and were published broadcast even on the floor of this House?

Mr. Morley: I wish the right hon. gentleman to understand that these are the words that I used. I will not go beyond that.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Ajit Singh, who is a very young man of only twenty-three years of age, and has repeatedly made seditious speeches in Lahore and elsewhere without interference, received any warning from the authorities before it was decided to arrest him under the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818.

Mr. Morley: I am not aware whether Ajit Singh had received any warning. But every man of the age of twenty-three must know that he makes seditious speeches at his peril.

Mr. W. Redmond asked: Whether the right hon. gentleman could now give the House a full list of those arrested in this summary way, and state their places of detention and the manner in which they were being treated. Were they being treated as first-class misdemeanants?

Mr. Morley: I think the hon. member will see that long and intricate question requires notice.

Mr. W. Redmond said he had asked the same question some time ago.

Mr. Morley: I do not see how the question arises out of the question on the paper, and I decline respectfully to answer it.

Mr. W. Redmond asked: Whether the right hon. gentleman could say whether these gentlemen were treated in the ordinary way as political prisoners or not.

Mr. Lupton asked: Whether they were to understand that Lala Lajpat Rai had not uttered any seditious speeches, nor suggested that the Government poisoned wells.

Mr. Morley: I have stated my view of these transactions. I do not quarrel with these questions, but they do not arise out of the question on the paper.

KILLING THE ONE-ACT PLAY.

To-night at His Majesty's Theatre, as a curtain-raiser to the revival of "A Woman of No Importance," Mr. Tree produced a version by Mr. F. Kinsey Peile, of Robert Louis Stevenson's story, "The Sire de Maletroit's Door," entitled "The Door Upon the Latch."

Thanks to the inconsiderate conduct of the patrons of the more expensive seats—conduct typical it must be admitted of the bulk of our wealthy play-going public towards the play in one act—it is quite impossible to attempt to form a critical estimate of Mr. Peile's adaptation.

All through the performance of "The Door Upon the Latch," there was a constant rustling of dresses, banging of seats, inquiries for programmes, and the rest of the wretched confusion. The representative of the Press, nearly all of whom were seated before the curtain rose, spent the time in making way for the late comers.

The result was particularly hard on Mr. Tree, who had mounted the little play splendidly, and on Miss Constance Collier, Mr. Lyn Harding, Mr. Basil Gill, and the other players, who had worked hard for some time in advance to make the novelty a success.

THE PREMIER ON THE LORDS.

"Who is to be Master?"

Speaking at Plymouth on June 7th Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made an important allusion to the Liberal attitude on the question of the House of Lords. "What I specially wish to discuss" he said in the course of a long speech, "is the instrument, the political instrument, with which we have to work." These may be the things we have to do. Let us see what it is we have to do them with. Mr. Gladstone once said upon this topic that a man shaving himself in the morning made a judicious use of his time and energies by attending to the edge of his razor before undertaking that operation.

Liberals see to our razor. We have spent a good deal of time in a very difficult task in endeavouring to get a keener edge on our House of Commons, and I think that time is well spent, and that the additional Committees which have been set up will increase the output and quality of our legislation. The step that remains to be taken will be the establishment of a Business Committee to allocate the time to be given to various measures. The waste of time in the House of Commons is still appalling, and remember that that waste of time means the throwing away of national opportunities. It means that the energy and keenness which we cannot do with out evaporates, gives place to lassitude. Any steps therefore that we may take with a view to checking this is bound to make the House of Commons a better deliberative assembly and a more businesslike assembly.

Oh! but that is the House of Commons! There is another House. (Laughter.) The House of Commons with all its imperfections, would be well enough if we were not exposed to the operations of another Chamber, whose powers of obstruction are often directed to thwarting and neutralizing the efforts of the House of Commons and discrediting any Government with which that Second Chamber is not in sympathy. Take the position—and it is a deplorable position—of the Education question. You know how it stands. You know how our efforts to bring about a settlement were thwarted and the principal abouts of last session were thrown to the wind by the action of the Lords. And you remember what was the situation in which this was done. The country had just expressed its mind by sending an overwhelming majority to the House of Commons to see that popular control and management of the schools of the nation was secured, and to sweep away the sectarian tests imposed upon the teachers. Yes, the country willed it so. But the Lords willed it otherwise, and to-day you have men who are the salt of the earth suffering imprisonment and the seizure of their goods rather than pay for the teaching of doctrines in which they disbelieve in the public elementary schools. Yes, and meanwhile the administrative machinery, which urgently called for attention if the system is to be effective and the children to be healthy, this had had to be left to creep and grind along as best it may because the peers had made up their minds in a different way from the country.

And what was this principle on which the peers temporal and spiritual, at the instigation of a minority in the House of Commons, were pleased to act? It was a proposal that the interests of national education were secondary and should be made subservient to the Established Church of England. This was the principle on which they exercised their revising powers—acting on the principle on which they resisted and defied the will of the people as expressed through their elected representatives.

Well, that is how the institution works; that is why we are in trouble about the education question, and compelled to begin all over again next session. Don't forget at whose door the responsibility lies. Don't be impatient because we decline to spend our time in sending up little Bills only to have them flung back in our faces. I know how bitterly our friends have been tried in this period of waiting, but I know them, I think, too well, and I have worked with them too long to believe they will play into the hands of the enemy by any faltering or flagging, now that we are about to join issue with the House of Lords.

A SILLY ACCUSATION.

Now, having disposed of that piece of advice, I want to say a word about the accusation, and a very silly one it is, that we are raising this question for party or tactical purposes, and in order to get rid of the pledges we gave to the country, and to free ourselves from the burden of the legislation which it is our duty and privilege to promote. There could hardly be a more silly charge made than that. You have only to look at the House of Commons to remember that in our very first session two measures of capital importance—the Education bill and the Bill for the abolishing of the cumulative and intolerable electoral anomaly and privilege of plural voting—they rejected. You have only to think of that to see that the quarrel was not of our making, but was thrust upon us.

And, in the second place, the slightest study of the character and composition of the present Liberal and Progressive Party in the House of Commons—and for this part of my argument I hope I may be allowed to refer to the Liberal and Labour Party as one—was sufficient to show that never was party in more deadly earnest about reform than was the party I am proud to lead. Equally it was forced upon them because they were in earnest about legislation, and intended to find a way of getting it through, and he ause they did not regard politics as a mere game, played for the amusement of two parties in the State. They talked seriously when they proposed to bring this matter to a serious and decisive issue.

And remember another thing. These successive blows at the authority of the House of Commons, directed though they were at particular measures, were part of the general scheme for discrediting—not this Government, that was a small affair—but discrediting any Liberal Government, and impressing the country with the view that the Liberal Ministry, be it ever so powerful, ever so united, was important to carry its measures, and predestined by clumsy miscalculations to be a thwarted, baffled, disappointed body of men. Observe the brilliant idea. They first made our work well-nigh impossible, and then held us up to the contempt of the country as bunglers and impostors.

And what was the sequel to that? What were they hoping and praying for in their Primrose Lodge and Tariff Reform (amp meetings? It is this—that the House of Lords, by these tactics, will set Protection on its feet again and drive the electors, in a fit of disgust, back into the fold where for many long years they have been shepherded and fleeced. This is the game and it may be exceedingly clever; but there is one thing I have learnt in my Parliamentary experience—to the length of which my friend in the chair made such an unkindly allusion. I have learnt this—that it is not cleverness that pays in the long run. The people of this country are a straightforward people. They like honesty and straightforwardness of purpose. They may laugh at it, and they may be amused by it, and they may, in a sense, admire it, but they don't like cleverness. You may be too clever by half.

THE RELICS OF CONSERVATISM.

Again, our opponents are reckoning without their host. There is one thing they have overlooked. His Majesty's Government have no intention to play the part referred to them in this nice little game, and when I hear gusts of mirthless laughter rising from the Opposition Bench whenever this question of the House of Lords is referred to, I feel sorry that the relics of a once great and respectable party as the Conservative Party was, are so engulfed in their petty tactics, so deluded by the flippant habit of mind which has become popular among them, as to be totally oblivious to the gravity of the issue which stands at their door.

I am addressing you to-night under a deep sense of responsibility for the very existence of Liberalism as a force in the State and as an instrument of progress in the times to come depends upon the outcome of the struggle upon which we are embarking. If there is to be no place for a self-respecting Liberalism in this country, if Liberalism with the country behind it cannot enforce its policy, then is it not better that we should go down in the assertion of our rights rather than lingering on as a shadow of a Government, strong perhaps in numbers, strong perhaps also it may be in good intentions, but without authority or power?

I ask you now to turn to the importance of the constitutional issue involved in this controversy. And I will tell you at once that in my opinion the Lords have abused their powers within the Constitution, and that in assigning to them their proper place, as it is our purpose to do and a very good, useful, and honourable place it is—so far from attacking the Constitution or setting up revolution, it is we who are defending it in defining the position of the Lords to our Constitution. Remember that we are forced into this struggle by the circumstances and the climax of a series of attacks upon the rights and liberties of the Commons. Therefore, if the immediate causes of the deadlock and confusion were withdrawn we should none the less be bound to go forward. What is this doctrine of the Constitution? That doctrine is not—as you might infer from the action of the Peers—that there are two Chambers exercising co-ordinate authority, equal powers.

The peers themselves put forward no such theory. They admit the predominance of the House of Commons, although their practice at times belies their profession. Ultimate supremacy rests with the House of Commons. What we have to do is to define the limits of power which the Constitution has conferred upon the Lords, and to see that that power may be properly exercised. The history of the relations between the two Houses since the Reform Act shows that the Second Chamber has alternated between two courses in politics, neither of which can be squared with loyal and consistent discharge of their constitutional obligations.

The one policy had been to efface itself before the decisions of the House of Commons, and there have been considerable periods during which that effacement has been almost unbroken by a suggestion or criticism or by almost any sign of corporate life and intelligence. The other policy has been to set up its own views and to push them to extreme lengths against the House of Commons, and if you pursue your inquiries you will find that those violent oscillations invariably corresponded with the political complexion of the majority in the House of Commons, and that the Lords are differential and obsequious when Conservatives are in power and defiant and contemptuous when Liberals are in power. Their record can be depicted in graphic form by a series of curves such as statisticians and mathematicians love, the depressions marking the time that the Tories and Unionists are in office, and the lofty bounding and swelling the time that the Liberals are in office.

Now what we call the House of Lords question is of comparatively recent origin, dating from the time of the Reform Act. The Reform Act was the first step and the largest in the direction of democratic government. Until then the members of both Houses had much affinity with each other—affinity in the class from which they were drawn, and in the sympathies and prejudices which swayed them. But besides that general affinity there was a special affinity which greatly affected the case. Up to that period both Houses were united by a common tie, because the elected Chamber was to a large extent in the pocket of the House of Lords. The great peers who owned the pocket-boroughs pulled the strings, and the House of Commons responded; but, from the moment the House of Lords was confronted by an independent and representative assembly the complexion of things was fundamentally altered. Had they rendered loyal service in the new, changed Constitution, created by the Reform Act, and not capriciously resisted reform, and had they exercised their powers in a judicious spirit, and been alive to the requirements of the time, we should not be entering upon this crisis to-day.

Then I come down to more recent times to the twenty years of Unionist Government during which, except an interval of three years of activity, we hardly remember the existence of the Second Chamber, and certainly never took it into account as a decisive or influential factor in the course of events. So completely did they efface themselves during those twenty years, with the exception of those three years, that I really believe we went into the last general election with an impression that the breakwaters, as Lord Shaftesbury called them, were no longer uprearing themselves, and after the election was it surprising that we fancied they had been finally submerged? Were we not justified in believing that the significance of that election would not be lost upon the Lords, and that, if lost, no words of ours could force it upon their apprehension? In this we were wrong, completely, hopelessly, abjectly wrong.

The Lords did hear of the election, and probably they regarded it as a great piece of impertinence. They arose from their slumber, and in the very first session of the new Parliament they gave us to understand that their authority was greater than ours, and that their views of what was just and right and good were not to be deflected by the mighty and unparalleled demonstration of the New Year's victory. Three score years and ten have been theirs for consideration, reflection, amendment, and this is the use they have made of it. This is the extent to which they have proved themselves tractable. The Liberal Party cannot take blame to themselves for any lack of forbearance, but when they saw those legislators who were where they were from no fault of their own—(laughter)—if may be, although I may not say it, for some merit of their own—(laughter)—so exercising their powers within six months of that unparalleled general election, they really must not be asked to go on kissing the rod and supplying them with material to make or mar, whichever in their wisdom they thought fit.

The time for compromising and temporising and verbal expostulation has gone by. They must give the House of Lords to understand that, whilst they were perfectly ready to legislate with due deliberation and give every weight to their representations, the British people must be masters in their own house.

BRITISH SUBJECT FREE.

A Fugitive From 'Devil's Island.'

Edward Guerin, who twice succeeded in escaping from the French prisons, on the second occasion from the penal settlement in French Guiana, known as "Devil's Island," where Dreyfus spent so many unhappy years, appealed to-day from an order for his extradition to France.

The case came up before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling and A.T. Lawrence, sitting in a divisional court on a rule nisi for habeas corpus calling upon the Crown to show cause why the order for the extradition should not be quashed.

Guerin has lain in Brixton Prison for thirteen and a half months awaiting his fate—liberty or the renewed horrors of penal servitude in France. He appeared at the bar, in the custody of two warders, frock-coated and holding his silk hat in his hand. He followed every word with the keenest interest. At last the fateful words came: "The rule must be made absolute. The man is discharged."

Guerin stood a moment in a daze. In a few moment he was free. Immediately he was surrounded but he was unable to say a word. At last his solicitor came to his aid and led him away.

HELPLESS AS A BIRD.

"Let me go for a moment; let me go. I am free? What shall I do?" His position was a curious and somewhat difficult one. He was as helpless as a bird suddenly freed from its cage. No provision had been made in the event of his release, and he was practically helpless.

"I must think a bit; I must think," was all he could find words to say. "I must go for a ride on top of an omnibus—anywhere, and will come back to you later," he said to Mr. Ricketts, his solicitor. With the pressed into his hand by a friend, Guerin went out into the straid a free man.

The prisoner was convicted under French law, and was serving his sentence of penal servitude for life in Devil's Island when he escaped to America, and eventually came to this country, where he was arrested on April 29, 1906.

The point was taken on part of the prisoner that he was a British subject, and therefore he was not subject to extradition, it being stated that he was born in Hoxton.

The Attorney-General, who appeared for the Crown, said fresh evidence was being taken in Chicago to show the accused's British nationality, and also that his father never became a naturalised citizen of the United States.

THRILLING ESCAPE.

Mr. Muir, for the accused, said the evidence in Chicago, was being taken for the purpose of showing that Guerin was a British subject. His father was born in Limerick in 1821, and in 1854 went to Chicago, where he married. The accused's case was that his parents came to London, where he was born and that the family went back to Chicago in 1867.

The Court held that Guerin was the son of an Irishman, and must be treated as a British subject, and that the Extradition Act did not apply in his case.

Guerin's escape from the Ile du Diable was of a thrilling character. He and two other convicts built a small boat, and when an opportunity offered put out to sea. Quarrels born of suspicion occurred among the men, and Guerin believing that the others were in league against him and intended to murder him, resolved to force matters.

Possessed of a revolver, he sat in the stern of the boat, pointed the weapon at the heads of his companions and compelled them to do the rowing. They reached land safely and immediately separated, and Guerin found his way to Chicago.

EX-M. P. DIVORCED.

Mr. Reckitt Desires to make Reparation.

The painful Reckitt divorce case came to an early termination to-day.

Sir Edward Carson, K. C., said that he wished to make a statement with regard to his client, Mr. Harold James Reckitt (formerly M. P. for the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire).

Mr. Reckitt had instructed him not to cross-examine the petitioner, Mrs. Christie Thomazia Reckitt.

Mr. Reckitt also wished it to be stated that he desired to make all possible reparation to his wife, and that he would treat her and the child with the greatest generosity in his power.

"I think," added Sir Edward, "that it appears from the evidence that Mr. Reckitt, before his illness, was a kind husband. It was after his illness that he lost moral control over himself. He is now recovered morally and physically."

At the direction of the judge, the jury returned a verdict in favour of Mrs. Reckitt on the ground of cruelty and misconduct, and a decree nisi was pronounced, with costs, and the custody of the child.

Mr. Duke, K. C., on behalf of Mrs. Reckitt, said that she hoped Mr. Reckitt who had taken an honourable course, would in course of time be restored to the position which he had held.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

The King and Queen of Denmark arrived at Portsmouth on board the "Victoria and Albert" on Saturday morning, June 8. As the royal yacht passed into the harbour salutes were fired by the ships of war and garrison. At the jetty the Prince of Wales went on board and welcomed the royal visitors, who shortly afterwards left by the royal train for London. At Victoria Station, where their Danish Majesties arrived at 1 o'clock p.m., they were met by King Edward and Queen Alexandra and several other members of the royal family, while on the platform were also the Foreign and Home Secretaries, the chief of the General Staff, and other officials. After the royal personages had exchanged greetings, a deputation of Danish ladies was presented to the Queen of Denmark, and the royal party and suite drove to Buckingham Palace in seven open carriages.

In the afternoon the King and Queen of Denmark drove out in an open carriage and made courtesy calls upon members of the royal family not resident at Buckingham Palace.

STATE BANQUET.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a State banquet at Buckingham Palace in the evening in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark. A numerous company was invited. During the banquet the King gave the toast of their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, in the following words:—

"I drink to the health of their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, and beg to offer them my very hearty and most affectionate welcome, a welcome which I know will be shared by all classes in this country. The King and Queen are no strangers here, and especially the King, who has visited our shores for upwards of forty years. We welcome them more than ever in the high position they now occupy, and thank them for having paid us a visit this year. I shall always remember the kindly reception I have met with during my various visits to their country, in which, after my own, I take the greatest interest. I now raise my glass to your Majesties' health, and wish your country all possible prosperity and peace."

The King of Denmark replied as follows:—

"I beg your Majesty to accept my warmest and sincerest thanks for the very kind words of welcome you have just expressed, as well as for the cordial and splendid reception which has been accorded to us. Your Majesty's kind words of sympathy for my country will be highly appreciated at home, where your Majesties always have been welcome guests. I profit by this occasion to offer your Majesty my warmest thanks for the high distinction conferred upon me as colonel-in-chief of one of the most distinguished regiments of the English Army—a regiment which, in former days, already was connected with one of my ancestors, and which fought so bravely shoulder to shoulder with my nation on Aug. 13, 1704, at the battle of Blenheim, under the valiant Duke of Marlborough. I feel proud of this high distinction, as it binds my relations still closer with the gallant English Army. I trust that my visit to this country, the first after my accession, will contribute towards drawing closer—if that is possible—the bonds of cordial friendship uniting England and Denmark. We trust that your Majesty may be long spared, and we pray the Almighty that His blessings may rest on you, and that your reign will be full of peace and glory. I drink to the health of his Majesty the King, her Majesty the Queen, and the royal family.

Their Majesties latter gave a party, to which the Landgrave of Hesse and Prince Francis of Teck, and a distinguished company were invited.

MOTOR DRIVE TO WINDSOR.

The King and Queen of Denmark specially desired to spend a quiet Sunday after their busy day on Saturday. They attended the service in the Private Chapel at Buckingham Palace in the morning, and then motored to Windsor, returning to London early in the evening and dining with their hosts at the Palace. Four large motor cars were used for the journey to Windsor. In the first were seated King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with the King and Queen of Denmark, and Princess Victoria rode in the second. The visitors greatly enjoyed the drive, splendid weather favouring the outward journey. The party lunched at the Castle, and in the afternoon motored to the gardens below Frogmore, where they took tea. Members of the Danish suite went to the Danish Legation in the evening, and were entertained there by M. and Madame de Bille.

VISIT TO THE CITY.

The King and Queen of Denmark on June 10 visited the City. Their Majesties, with their suite, drove from Buckingham Palace, the royal procession consisting of five State carriages. They proceeded by a route which was profusely decorated to the Guildhall, a halt being made at Waterloo Place while an address of welcome was presented by the Westminster Corporation and cordially acknowledged by King Frederick. At the Guildhall the royal visitors were received by the Lord Mayor, and conducted to the Library, where, in presence of a brilliant assemblage of guests, the City address of welcome was presented in a gold casket. It was suitably acknowledged by King Frederick, and the company immediately afterwards adjourned to the Great Hall for luncheon.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Royal Visitors," referring happily to the circumstance that within a comparatively short time four kings of the same royal race had been welcomed in that hall by the City Corporation. The King of Denmark, who, on rising to reply, was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—

"My Lord Mayor, I feel proud of being your guest in this ancient historic hall, where, as you have pointed out, my father of beloved memory and my brother and son have before me been honoured by the citizens of London, represented by the Lord Mayor. I accept with gratitude and deep satisfaction the welcome of the Corporation of the City, to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given such eloquent expression. It is a source of happiness to me to think that in acknowledging your greeting I respond at the same time to feelings shared by the British nation. (Cheers). I consider your welcome addressed not only to a near kinsman of your illustrious Sovereign and his Consort, my beloved sister—(cheers)—but also to the King of the Danish people, whose love of peace and progress under free institutions and of social development by labour and thrift have, I am happy to say, assured to them the respect and the sympathy of the great British people. It will be my endeavour, as that of my people, to preserve and increase the bonds of sincere friendship which link the two peoples together to-day. (Cheers.) King Christian, my beloved father, kept in his heart until his death the memory of the day when, in this place, he received the same honour and the same friendship an ovation as the Queen and I are receiving here to-day. The Queen and I will do the like. We will never forget the splendour, and still less the heartiness, of the hospitality you have shown us to-day. I express our thanks in all sincerity when, now raising my glass, I propose the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor briefly responded, and the proceedings closed.

In the course of a suitable interval the King of Denmark conferred the Order of the Elephebrog upon the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Remembrancer, Sir William Soulsby, Sir Hayward Pitman (chairman of the Reception Committee), Mr. Cuthbert F. Courbred (late chairman of the Library Committee), under whose superintendence the Exhibition of Danish Art was arranged, and upon Mr. A. G. Temple (director of the Art Gallery).

Their Danish Majesties were at night the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner at Marlborough House. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and several other members of the royal family were among the guests.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA.

The King and Queen of Denmark on June 11 held a reception at Buckingham Palace of the Diplomatic Corps in London. Their Majesties afterwards held a reception at the Danish Legation of the Danish colony in London.

Covent Garden Opera House presented a memorable spectacle at night during the gala performance given in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark. The colours of the numberless flowers with which the house was decorated, the splendour of the jewels worn by the ladies, and the brilliance of gowns and the uniforms in the audience, it is said have never been surpassed on such an occasion.

The evening was marred by a tragic occurrence, of which fortunately no news came to the ears of the royal party until after the performance. Sir Arthur Ellis, Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlains' Department, died suddenly just before the Opera began.

Although the curtain was not to rise until nine, Bow Street was blocked with carriages and automobiles and with sightseers a full two hours earlier. The royal party arrived by the Bow Street entrance and passed up the staircase lined with Footeaters, and along flower-banked corridors to the royal box. Their Majesties were received by Viscount Althorp, the Lord Chamberlain: Lord Farquhar, Acting Lord Steward; the Earl of Sefton, Master of the Horse: Lord Allendale, Captain of his Majesty's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard; Sir Edward Strachey, M.P., and many other members of the royal Household.

The entrance of the royal party was the signal for "God save the King" and "Dong Christian Stod Ved Hofen Mast" from the orchestra and their Majesties then took their seats in the royal box.

The royal box comprised six of the ordinary boxes in the centre of the grand tier thrown into one. Draped in gold and white, masses of gold, white, and mauve orchids and yellow roses filled the air with their concentrated fragrance. In the rest of the house artificial flowers were used, but only real flowers were employed in the decoration of the royal loge. King Frederick, who, like King Edward, was in uniform sat next to his sister, Queen Alexandra—a stately figure in black, the corsage ablaze with diamonds, a high collar of diamonds round her neck, and a crown of diamonds on her head. The tall Queen of the Danes wore rich cream satin and a dazzling collection of diamonds. More diamonds decked the Princess of Wales who was accompanied by the Prince. Her Royal Highness wore a becoming gown of pale blue softened with lace. Pale blue was, indeed, the chosen colour of the Princesses. Princess Victoria wore a delicate shade of turquoise with her diamonds, and Princess Patricia of Connaught looking charmingly pretty in pale blue, had a pink rose nestling in her hair.

Princess Charlotte wore black and diamonds. Her daughters

THE PEACE CONFERENCE BEGINS TO-DAY.

Scene at the Hague.

THE Hague might take for her armorial legend the prophecy of Pope: "Man never is, but always to be [illegible]. Eight years ago she opened her doors for the [illegible]. Two great wars have not made her despair, [illegible] welcomes once more the apostles of Peace.

[illegible] of all nations embrace one another on the [illegible] hotels. This has been a day of [illegible]ions. Members have striven to [illegible] few of the old delegates have [illegible]. For I have met are cynical rather [illegible] where the next war will be. [illegible] is not the general tone. If enthusiasm is tem[illegible] with caution, it is because members see more clearly than they did in 1899 the true limits of their efforts. Their programme is less academic. Limitation of armaments, which was the ambition of the last Conference, has no official sanction, though the issue will doubtless be raised despite the avowed hostility of two military Powers in Europe.

OF PRACTICAL INTEREST.

Of more practical interest are the rights of neutrals and the immunity of private property at sea. Upon these problems there will be animated debates, for opinion is divided. The Japanese, after their recent experience, are especially concerned with the rights of neutrals in war and have precise views on the subject which may not commend themselves to the Conference. Immunity of private property at sea is a subject of concern to the United States, and it will be interesting, after the declaration of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn) to observe the attitude of the British delegates. There is, however, little doubt that they will not depart from the prudent reserve of their predecessors at the last conference. Upon amendments affecting the Conventions of 1899 relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes, the laws and customs of war on land, and the principles of the Geneva Convention, there is, I believe, practical agreement. The delegates however, prefer to keep their own counsel upon issues of vital importance until they have an opportunity of ascertaining the views of their natural allies.

Some remarkable changes have been made in the personnel of the Conference. In 1899 twenty-six States were represented, and the delegates numbered 108; this year there are 42 States and 190 delegates. Norway and Montenegro have representatives of their own, but the majority of the newcomers are from South American States which only a schoolboy could locate without consulting an atlas. Once in no fewer than 37 delegates or nearly one-fifth of the numerical strength of the Conference, power to determine the attitude of any State on any issue is vested in the chief of each mission. Judged by this standard, one-third of the voting power is in the hands of these small republics.

BRITAIN'S DECREASE.

Of the great Powers, Britain has increased her representatives from four to thirteen, Japan from four to twelve, Russia from twelve to thirteen, France from eleven to twelve, and Germany from six to eight. Fewer active members of the diplomatic service are entrusted with the responsibilities of the chefs de mission. "They are too familiar with one another's schemes and foibles," was the comment of a survivor. Twenty-three delegations against the precedent of either the conventions or the declarations of 1899 in order to qualify for a place in the second conference. For the most part they were South American Republics.

The conference will be formally opened to-morrow, after which there will be an adjournment to appoint various commissions for the consideration of special subjects. After their mature deliberation the issue will be laid before the members in plenary session.

WM. MAXWELL.

LARGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

Length, 787 feet, gross tonnage, 32,500, speed, 25 knots, planned like a building, state rooms 10½ feet high, 5,000 electric lamps, 1,200 windows, alleys like those of a house, brass bedsteads, beds warmed by electricity, sheraton furniture, Turkish vapour, and medicated baths, lifts, gymnasium, and nursery.

Third class accommodation equal to first class a few years ago.

Four immense funnels, two tall masts, and a great dark hull alive inside and out with men in all that the public has yet been allowed to see of the great new Cunarder "Lusitania," now receiving the finishing touches in the tidal basin at Messrs. John Brown and Company's shipyard on the Clyde.

By working day and night and Sunday also the builders of the newest, fastest, and most luxurious ocean liner ever planned, hope to get the "Lusitania" ready to go down to the Clyde about the interior arrangements of this wonderful boat. The secrecy is ascribed in part to the fear less rival companies should learn too much and also to the fact that on the stocks near her lies the new turbine cruiser, the "Inflexible," to be launched on June 26 and now guarded day and night by armed men.

TO REGAIN RECORD.

Even the directors of the Cunard Company have not yet made a thorough inspection of the vessel, which is expected to add so much to their reputation and regain for England the Atlantic record. But they are gathering together in Glasgow, and to-day they will be shown the interior of the monster. In preparation for this visit activity on the "Lusitania" was redoubled to-day.

For the first-class passenger nothing will be spared. Each gets 50 per cent. more room than in the older boats. They can choose between dining a la carte in a lovely white and gold Empire salon or table d'hote in a stalder mohagany dining-room. Everything has been designed to look as little like a ship and as much like the Carlton or the Ritz as possible. The fireplaces will, except in bad weather, be quite open and cheerful hearths. The windows will be shaped and curtained as on a private house. Lifts will take the passengers from one deck to another.

The passenger will not even be asked to take a lift. He can call up the Central on the telephone and be switched on to the purser or the butcher, the wine merchant or the newspaper shop. In the event of a robbery in his cabin or in the cardroom he can even call up the chief of police, and, having attended the court held by the captain, can see the offender committed to the cells.

FOR THE MILLIONAIRE.

For the millionaire the state rooms are to be as beautiful as the skill of the first decorators in the world can make them. In the Regal rooms as they are to be called, there will be two bed rooms, a dining-room, reception room and bathroom, just such a suite as would be found at Claridge's.

The rooms are all ten and a half feet high, and furnished in land fashion. The bedsteads are of brass without a suggestion of the bunk about them. The brocaded settees under the windows might be window seats in Park Lane. The walls are hung with delicate papers, and the dressing tables are in Sheraton style. All washing arrangements in the thirty-six state rooms on the "Lusitania" are concealed in small dressing rooms, opening out of the bedrooms.

Every electrical device will be found in those rooms tending to comfort. Even the sheets will be warmed with electric bedwarmers. The bathrooms will include Turkish and vapour baths, needle baths and several kinds of medicated baths.

There will be a nursery for children and a gymnasium for athletes. The lounge will be lined with satinwood. About she will show lights from 1,200 windows. At least 3,000 electric lamps will light her rooms and corridors. Her population will number 3,160, of whom 800 will compose the crew. She will have accommodation for 550 1st class passengers, 500 second-class and 1,300 third-class.

GAINSBOROUGH RECORD.

£5,985 for a Landscape by the Master.

One of the most important picture sales this season was held at Christie's to-day when the day's proceedings resulted in the total of £32,333, towards which over £21,500 was contributed by seven pictures.

Raeburn heads the list with 6,900gs. paid by Messrs. Agnew for the fine full-length portrait of Mrs. Hart, while the same firm bert all previous records for a Gainsborough landscape in giving 5,700gs. for a pastoral landscape with figures and cattle, which in 1857 had realised less than a tenth of price, namely 525gs.

A portrait of an anonymous gentleman by Gainsborough made 1,950gs, the same price being realised for a portrait of "Signre Masters" by Reynol ls. A similar Raeburn of Lady Dalrymple went for 1,100gs.; an interior with figures by Jan Steen for 1,6 0gs.; and "An Alchemist seated in his Laboratory," by Ostade, for 1,300gs., both the Dutch pictures being bought by Messrs. Dowdeswell.

Miss Nina Stevens, only daughter of Sir Charles Stevens, K.C.S.I., late I.C.S., was married on the 16th instant at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, to Mr. Frederick Griffiths, of Edston Hall, Warwickshire. Many Anglo-Indian officials were present.

THIS YEAR'S ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that it is proposed to carry out the following manœuvres during the training season of 1907:—

Manœuvres under the orders of the Chief of the General Staff will take place as follows:—

I. COMBINED CAVALRY AND IMPERIAL YEOMANRY MANŒUVRES.

Combined Cavalry and Imperial Yeomanry manœuvres will take place between June 15 and 30 inclusive, in the counties of Perth, Forfar, Aberdeen, and Inverness, over ground which has been lent, for the purpose by the Duke of Atholl, the Marquess of Breadalbane, the Earl of Ancaster the Marquess of Lansdowne, and other landed proprietors.

The dates have been arranged to coincide with the training of the Imperial Yeomanry Corps engaged, one of the objects of the manœuvres being to give Imperial Yeomanry greater facilities for practical training than would be possible if they trained separately.

The following units will take part:—

CAVALRY.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's own) Hussars.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Fifeshire and Forfarshire, Loyal's Scouts, and Scottish Horse Imperial Yeomanry Corps.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

One battery of Royal Field Art. from Bradford.

II. SIEGE OPERATIONS.

The attention of the Chief of the General Staff has for some time been directed to the necessity for a closer study of siege operations, and the experience gained during the late war in the Far East has furnished a favourable opportunity for undertaking such exercises. The Chief of the General Staff accordingly decided that two Staff rides, inculcating the principles to be followed during the preliminary operations, should be held during the past spring, and that manœuvres should be carried out during the months of July and August in the neighbourhood of Chatham, at which the final phases representing the close attack on a front of a modern fortress should be illustrated.

The troops to be employed at these manœuvres will include a proportion of Royal Art., Royal Eng., and Infantry. Siege Artillery will be brought up from Dover, and it is proposed that a balloon company and searchlight section, Royal Eng., from Al'ershot, shall also take part; the Infantry being represented by the 1st batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Chatham.

III. CYCLIST MANŒUVRES.

Cyclist manœuvres (on a small scale) are to take place in the Northern Command from Aug. 3 to 10 inclusive, in the neighbourhood of the coast line from Flamborough Head to Spurn Head. The 26th Middlesex (Cyclist) Volunteer Rifle Corps, supplemented by cyclist companies from various Volunteer battalions, will be employed in addition to some Regular troops of the Northern Command.

IV. STAFF RIDE.

A Staff ride will be held in South Wales from Sept. 16 to 21 (both dates inclusive), under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff.

V. MANŒUVRES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF.

In addition to the foregoing manœuvres in commands, under the direction of General Officers Commanding-in-chief, have been arranged as follows:—

(1) Aldershot Command manœuvres will be held from Sept. 12 to 22.

(2) Joint manœuvres of the troops of the Eastern and Southern Commands will be held in Dorsetshire at the conclusion of divisional training, from Sept. 2 to 6.

(3) In the Irish Command manœuvres of the Third Cavalry Brigade, at which a detachment of bluejackets in charge of a naval officer will be present to assist will be held during June and July. The camp of exercise of this brigade will be held at Lusk from June 29 to July 21.

The Irish Command manœuvres under the direction of the General Officer Commanding the Force have been arranged to take place from Sept. 9 to 14.

(4) On the conclusion of the combined Cavalry and Imperial Yeomanry operations already referred to, the Scots Greys, 18th Hussars, and two batteries of the 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Art. will be exercised for a further period of one week in the neighbourhood of the Ochill Hills, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col H Parkin, B
Lieut Col E F Frenchman, I M S, B
Lieut Col C F Lukis, I M S, B
Major E J Morgan, I M S, B
Major F N Windsor, I M S, B
Capt A A Irvine, B
Mr L S Carey, B Cov
Mr A Kensington, B Cov
Mr H V Drake-Brockman, B Cov
Mr G N Roy, B
Mr F H Gavendish, B
Mr A J Scratchley, B
Mr H A Armstrong, B
Mr E Blaber, B
Mr H H Green, B
Mr M H Reynolds, B
Mr G H B Johnston, B
Mr H J Newson, B
Mr H P Dalzell-Walton, B
Mr T H Worgan, B
Mr C H West, C I E, B
Mr R C Wilson, B
Mr H O Swaine, B
Mr C B Cooper, B
Mr F G Heaven, B
Mr G H Meriton, B
Mr J Marsden, B
Mr J Price, B
Mr E Pegler, B
Mr A M Silght, M Cov
Mr F Hodding, M
Mr R L Jones, M
Mr M G Gibb, Bo Cov
Mr W C Tudor-Owen, Bo Cov
Mr K R Bomanji, Bo Cov
Mr A F H Comber, Bo
W J E Walsh, Bo
Miss M Sorabji, Bo
Col J L Keir, assistant adjutant-general 2nd Dn
Brevet-Col F W F Angelo, 9 H H
Brevet-Col A B Scott, D S O, R A, assistant adjutant general, 5th Dn
Brevet-Col S G D Smith I O D
Brevet-Col H Shirreff, C B, D S O
Major H E Hilchins, I A
Brevet-Col A W Forbes, 34 Poona H
Lieut-Col R W Fuller, R A 28th Mountain batty
Major G H Arbuthnot, 28 Lt Cav
Major R G Bagley, 3 Brah
Major C Barrard, 121 Prs
Major H J M MacAndrew, DSO, 5 Cav
Major G W Priestley, 99 Inf
Major H Tweddell, 4 Raj
Major A G B Turner, 13 D C Lrs
Major D M Babington, R A
Major D F Stuart, 11 Raj
Capt C A F Rocken, 35 Sind H
Capt R P W Quin, 41 Dogras
Capt E A F Redl, 113 Inf
Capt A Hay, 107 Prs
Capt H A Douglas, A S C S T C
Capt G M Holmes, I M S
Capt J H G Casserly, 120 Inf
Lieut M C Gribbon, 87 Punj
Lieut G R Maitland, 14 Jat Lrs
Lieut E B McKenzie, 123 Rifles
Lieut F C Molesworth, R E
Lieut O L Puck, 34 Sikhs
Lieut H F Whitby, 19 Lrs
Lieut C H G Black, 34 Poona H
Lieut N T H Harris, 2-10 G R
Lieut L M Kent, R E
Lieut P Wood, 89 Punj
Lieut F H James, 104 Rifles
Lieut T Nisbet, 28 Lt Cav
Lieut W B White, 4th Hussars, S T C
Lieut C W Ramsay, R I M
Lieut E G Constant, R I M
Engineer A D Wilson R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E A Phelps, B Cov, furl to 27/10/07.
Mr A N Moberly, B Cov, 5 weeks' furl.
Mr R E Jack, B Cov 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr R A A Hooper, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave, in continuation of privilege leave
Mr H W Smith, B, special leave commuted into furl on M C, and extended 6 mo
Mr F A Fov, B, 3 mo M C (cancels return)
Mr T C Fisher, B 2 mo M C
Mr A R dger, B 3 1/2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H A Cameron, R E, B
Capt H H Turner, R E, B
Mr E A B Phelps, B Cov
Mr A N Moberly, B Cov
Mr F S Hamilton, B Cov
Mr H Sherring, B
Capt N S Coghill, Bo
Major-Gen A W L Bayly, C B, D S O.
Major-Gen A G F Browne, C B, D S O.
Mr R F Grimley, M Cov, 6 mo extraordinary leave no M C
Major S Evans, I M S, Bo 2 mo M C
Major H H Nurse, 122 Raj, 3 mo M C
Major E K Twige, I A, 2 mo M C
Capt E F Knox, 36 Sikhs, 1 mo
Lieut C E Montefiore, 110 Mah, 3 mo M C
Lieut C Hamilton, 2-3 G R 3 mo M C
Lieut R H H Manners, I A 3 mo M C.
Lieut W B White, 4th Hussars, S T C, to 20/7/07.

NEW RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Great Duma Plot.

Ten minutes before the opening of to-day's sitting of the Duma M. Golovin, the President, received a note from M. Stolypin, the Prime Minister, demanding that the sitting be held with closed doors, as he had a grave communication to make. When the session began M. Stolypin mounted the tribune, and declared that the police had full evidence that sixteen members of the Duma were implicated in a conspiracy to organise a military revolt, dethrone the Czar and establish a Republic.

Among the conspirators were the wellknown Socialist leaders, MM. Tzeretelli and Alexinski, who recently attended the Socialist conference in London. M. Stolypin demanded the Duma's consent to the immediate arrest of those sixteen. Concerning thirty-nine other deputies he said the evidence was inconclusive, but he demanded they be put on trial without, however, asking for their arrest.

M. Romyshanski, the Public Prosecutor, who, contrary to the Statutes of the Duma, was allowed to speak from the tribune, read out a long accusation proving the existence of a widespread military organisation, with branches in every part of the realm, even Vladivostock collaborating with a special Social Democratic Association, which included many Duma members who avowed their intention of overthrowing the Government.

CORRESPONDENCE SEIZED.

At the house of the fotrainsgnant member for Riga, M. Onol, much correspondence, proving that sedition was particularly strong in the St. Petersburg garrison, was seized with many letters from different military associations, declaring their willingness to join the ranks of revolutionaries if an open revolt were arranged by the Socialist committee.

Speaking masterfully and roughly, M. Stolypin declared that he would not be responsible for the order and safety of the realm unless the Duma immediately ordered the arrests. That did not mean dissolution, but if the Duma was obstinate the Government would consider it impossible to collaborate with an assembly of which one member had publicly declared that he was unwilling to return to his constituency "without the Czar's dirty head." M. Stolypin demanded that all the accused should be treated as common rebels.

After his speech the House voted an interval to enable the parties to consider the matter separately. Then commenced a general debate, which will probably last all night. There is no doubt as to the result. Only the Right and Octobrists are for M. Stolypin, while the Cadets and Poles have decided to send the matter to a committee. This the Government will not hear of. The dissolution of the Duma will probably take place to-morrow morning.

Tense excitement prevails but the streets are quiet. Outside the Tauris Palace where the Duma sits the police have been reinforced by Cossacks. In all the barracks the troops are ready to act. Several of the threatened deputies fled from St. Petersburg.

RECORD SHOW AT RICHMOND.

Olympia Winners in Competition.

The Royal Horse Show at Richmond, always the most attractive of the year, benefited much by the further competition of Olympia behind it. This year's show is the largest recorded in the series. The entries, which have never before reached 600, were over 630 and the presence of many Americans and some few Continental visitors, added new vivacity.

Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt had made fifteen entries under his usual title of Oaklands Farm, and other Olympian competitors from abroad were Mrs. Orr Barclay and Mr. Leon Thome who, considering the excellence of his animals, turn-outs, and horsemanship, was the unluckiest of Olympian competitors.

Mr. Walter Winans, who, with his brother, Mr. Louis Winans, had fifty entries, was much in evidence, trotting and training his horses in the reserve ring, and Mr. Gooch, his right-hand man and the best shower of horses in Europe, had many entries.

THE OLYMPIA VERDICT.

The day was on the whole dull, but towards the afternoon a very fair number of people surrounded the big ring, and excitement ran high as to whether the Olympia verdict would be maintained. In the road teams Mr. Budgett, Sir Edward Stern, Mr. John Thompson, with their teams, and Mr. Vanderbilt were all entered again.

Nearly all the classes were full and of a good quality, but quite rightly many of the best and most attractive events were held over till to morrow, when the afternoon programme will contain classes for the tandems, park turn-outs, (pairs), four-in-hands parade of winners, and an exhibition of Mr. Armour's greys and the special high jump, as well as a competition over the whole course.

This morning was chiefly devoted to the judging of harnessed ponies. One of the most interesting classes was for harnessed horses of between fourteen and fifteen hands, in which it was interesting to see entered Mr. William Murray's Marvel, which was shown at Richmond in the first show of the series in 1892. Some few years after it had been bought as a two-year-old for £600. The winner Mrs. Colman's bay mare Chrystalline did justice to her pedigree.

ADMIRED BY FOREIGNERS.

An Olympia winner to repeat his success was Mr. Howard Frank's Tisington Kitcat, a pony perhaps more admired by the visitors from abroad than any animal in the show.

The following were the principal awards:—

Park Turn-outs (singles) 1. Mr. Walter Winans' Cokers Rosalor; 2, Mr. Vanderbilt's The Youngster.

Road Teams: 1 Mr. Vanderbilt's team of greys, Mr. John Thompson's team reserve.

Colonial and Foreign Bred Horses: 1, Mr. Vanderbilt's Polly Prim; 2. Mr. Vivian Gooch's Sparkle; 3. Mr. Walter Winans' Rip.

Jumping Competition (over the course): 1. Mr. Thomas Glencross's Blink Bonny; 2. Mrs. F. E. Syers' Jonathan; 3. Mr. F. Grange's Rufus: 4. Mr. Walter Winans' Sirdar; 5. Messrs. T. and W. Singer's Miss Dainty.

DIVINE SERVICES.

5TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
9-30 a.m.—Litany.
Hymns—273, 581 and 320.
5-30 p.m.—Children' Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Barnby in E
Hymns—215, 234, and 531.
Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8.45 a.m. and Evensong at 6-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Morning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bishopsw ...	7-30	6-30
St. Thomas's, Girgaum ...	6-45, 8-30	5-30
St. Joseph's, Cumballa ...	7-45	5-30
Church of the Holy Name ...	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba ...	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla ...	5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8 & 9	7 o'clock
Rosary Church, Mazagon ...	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victoria's, Sion ...	7-30	5-30
St. Francis of Assisi, Dadar ...	7 30	...
St. Peter's, Bandora ...	5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-45	5-30

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—340, 540 and 180
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—292, 559 and 217
6-30 p.m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns 280, 439 and 226.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—321 496 and 549.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—435, 443, 436, 416 and 446

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Second Eucharist
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr Langmore.
Litany for the Synod.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-3. a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-5 a.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

JAMESON CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Bombay English Bible women's Association.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—107 v
Hymns—136, 96 and 291

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY
8-30 a.m.—Parable Service—Preacher, Rev. A J Reynell
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev A J Reynell
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Reynell
6-30 p.m.—Pre cher—Rev Mr J McWhinter, M A
5 p.m.—Sunday School

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
7 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, June 8.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet—namely:—O G Hare, D V F Erskine, E W G Bingy W M Nash

June 10.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec. 8, 1902, Commander R A Cave-Browne-Cave has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Acting Sub-Lieut A S Hyde-Smith has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet. The Rev G W Briggs, M A, formerly chaplain in his Majesty's Navy, has been re-entered as a chaplain in his Majesty's Navy, with seniority of May 29, 1903. The notice contained in the London Gazette of Jan 30, 1906, is hereby cancelled.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut A Varian has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant

ADMIRALTY,—June 11

Gunner Pierce Ferris has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 6th June

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Harold Lindsey Buzzard has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 26th January

ADMIRALTY,—June 12.

Chief Gunner Frederick Garland has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 6th June

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Engineer James White Dunlop to be Senior Engineer. Dated 11th June

ADMIRALTY,—June 13.

Sub-Lieutenant Donald Greig has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th April

Paymaster Reynard Hallowes Ward has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet

Clerk Charles Robert Finch Noyes has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 25th May

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Thompson Greome has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 14th September 1906

ADMIRALTY,—June 14.

Fleet Surgeon Alfred Paterson has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL.—June 14.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Ulick G C. de Burgh, C B, from half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. Dated 7th June

Lieutenant Edward L Lyon, 16th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable Lord Plunket, K C M G, K C V O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand. Dated 6th June

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Captain Edward F Lascelles is seconded for service under the Colonial office. Dated 20th May

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Grey—Lieutenant Carnegie R Pawson resigns his Commission. Dated 18th June

Second Lieutenant Henry D Tender, from 16th The King's Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C R Pawson. Dated 15th June

5th Royal Irish Lancers, Lieutenant Charles E Pym is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry Dated 3rd May

17th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, Captain Henry R Milvain is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry Dated 20th May

18th The Queen's Lancers, Second Lieutenant Malise Graham to be Lieutenant, vice G D Hall, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 23rd May

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant District Officer Walter E Bailey is seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. Dated 16th May

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain William H Kay seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 27th May

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Reginald W. Castle is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st June

Lieutenant Arthur J. T. Farian is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery. Dated 27th May

Captain Robert I Lock to be Instructor in Gunnery Second Class, vice Captain A L B Jacob, who has vacated. Dated 28th May

FOOT GUARDS.

Scots Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 5th June

Norman A Orr-Ewing, vice R. D. Fanshawe, resigned

Charles Rode la Pasture, vice N.A. Orr-Ewing, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

Malcolm Romer, vice C E de la Pasture, seconded for service on the Staff

Second Lieutenant Lord Ninian E Crichton-Stuart to be Lieutenant, vice A Romer Dated 5th June

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 30 May:—John Bois Thomas O FitzGerald

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Lieutenant William B F Rayner to be Captain, in succession to Major V Henry employed with Mounted Infantry in Egypt Dated 28th May

Lieutenant Robert H Pipon is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 30th May

The Devonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Graham E Dunterville to be Lieutenant, vice J F A Kane, promoted Dated 3rd April

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Edward B Reid is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 30th May

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant John K Clothier is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 30th May

Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles L. Barlow to be Lieutenant, vice J K Clothier Dated 30th May

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Herbert A N Forte, D S O, retires on retired pay Dated 19th June

The Leicestershire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants Dated 15th June

Harry D M Stevenson, from The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, vice F I Ford, promoted

Basil F Clarke, vice O S Davies, seconded

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Arnold S Mosbitt is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Dated 24th May

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Second Lieutenant Colin Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice C A J S Langdale, promoted Dated 16th February

The Hereford Regiment, Major Henry S Hammond is placed on retired p y Dated 15th June

Second Lieutenant Stanley F A Rolls to be Lieutenant, vice F C H Tryon, resigned Dated 25th May

The Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Brevet Major John E Pine-Coffin, D S O, from Supernumerary Capt. in to be Captain, vice T H O'Brien, promoted Dated 2nd June

The Kings Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Thomas G Dalby is placed on Temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Dated 4th June

Captain Edward F Ward retires on retired pay Dated 15th June

The Rifle Brigade: The Prince Consort's Own, Captain Stuart H Beckman is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 26th May

Supernumerary Lieutenant Boyd Alexander to be Lieutenant vice R P A de Molcyns appointed Adjutant 7th B talion Dated 23rd May

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant Tinney Balgh resigns his Commission Dated 15th June

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse provisionally Dated 1st June, Miss Nina Parke

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Captain Harry S Bush, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Ordnance officer 4th Class, to be Adjutant, Army Ordnance Corps, vice Captain J A S Murray, The Suffolk Regiment Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, who has vacated that appointment Dated 1st June,

MEMORANDA

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C Morey, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry to be Brevet Colonel Dated 14th June

Lieutenant William L L. Hill, half-pay, retires on retired pay Dated 19th June

The undermentioned Lieutenants having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances, viz:—

Lancelot C Trelawny late The Suffolk Regiment Dated 22nd July, 1905

Arthur C K S Clarke into The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment Dated 10th January, 1906

Second Lieutenant Lionel J Ormrod, half-pay, is place on retired pay Dated 18th June

WAR OFFICE,—June 11

The King's Royal Rifle Corps

Col and Honorary Major-Gen Sir C Ashburnham, K C B, to be colonel-commandant, vice Major-Gen, and Honorary Lieut-Gen Sir H F Williams, K C B, deceased.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Royal Engineers Volunteers Submarine Miners and Royal Engineers Volunteers the Electrical Engineers being in future designed "Royal Engineers Volunteers Electrical Engineers."

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the West Indian Battalion Royal Garrison Art being disbanded

ESTABLISHMENT

School of Gunnery—Capt R W Castle, R A, to be an instructor in gunnery first class, vice Capt H T Hark, R A, whose tenure has expired

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Capt C H Ley retires on retired pay Qrmr and Honorary Capt W Marshall is placed on half-pay on account of ill-health

FOOT GUARDS

Coldstream Guards—Lieut G H Brown to be adjutant, vice C F Heywood, whose tenure has expired.

Scots Guards—Major the Hon H W Hepburne-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis retires on retired pay

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—The seconding of Capt D C H Maclean, D S O, for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers, and the restoration to the establishment of Brevet Major G H F Wingate is announced to April 29, 1907

The Royal Irish Regt—Second Lieut R G Collings, from 2nd batt Royal Guernsey Light Inf, Channel Islands Militia, to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G A O'Callaghan, promoted

The East Surrey Regt—2nd Lieut H C M Lucas, from the Lancashire Royal Field Art Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut P B Stafford, promoted

The Border Regt—Lieut D A James, from the Devon Royal Garr Art Militia, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation

The Hampshire Regt—Lieut F G J Berkeley, from the Yorkshire Duke of York's Own Royal Garrison Art Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J D M Beckett, promoted

The Prince of Wales's Volunteer South Lancashire Regt—Capt E J F Vaughan, from the Manchester Regt, to be captain, and to remain seconded while employed with the Egyptian Army

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Second Lieut T Y Dobson resigns his commission

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut D W G Leigh-Pemberton, from 7th batt to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut B Segrave, seconded

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut R Le P McClintock resigns his commission

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The undermentioned staff nurse is confirmed in her appointment her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss S G M Rogers

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Capt J A S Murray, the Suffolk Regt, Ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy

MEMORANDA

Lieut-Gen D M B H Earl of Dundonald, V C O, C B, is placed on retired pay Major-Gen R S S Baden-Powell, C B, to be lieutenant-general, vice D M B H Earl of Dundonald, V C O, C B Col A N Rockford, C B, C M G, to be major-general, vice R S S Baden Powell, C B, and is retained in the appointment of Inspector of Royal Horse and Royal Field Art. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels H W E George, 98th Light Cav; G J Shaw, 86th Carnatic Inf Capt A C H Dixon, the Cheshire Reg, to be brevet major, in accordance with the announcement made in the "London Gazette" of Sept 6, 1904 page 5976 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut G L Allen, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain Lieut H M Craigie-Halkett, the Highland Light Inf, is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a company commander in the King's African Rifles

RESERVE OF OFFICERS

B Cave-Brown-Cave is reinstated in the rank of Captain

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Surg Major J Drummond, M D, having been appointed to the command of 3rd Durham Royal Garrison Art Volunteers, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers

THE ARMY MOTOR RESERVE

Capt G H J S Smyth, D S O, retired pay, Reserve of Officers, to be major

"We have Glycogen with good results in a case of erysipelas and of appendicial abscess." S. A. Sims, House Surgeon, Youngstown Hospital Association, March 20, 1904.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW MATERIALS AND COLOURS.

Checked taffetas hardly comes under the heading of "new materials," but this season it has quite the appearance of being "new," because the checks are very small and arranged in lines, with a narrow strip of plain material between, says our lady correspondent in Paris. At a little distance this taffetas looks like a striped material, and in realty it is striped—with checks! There is a peculiar shade of dark blue—something between "Royal" and navy—which is very effective in this material; the checks are pale grey—or white—on the blue ground, and sometimes a large cross-bar in black is introduced. The idea of wearing taffetas gowns in the street has come to us from America, but the Parisiennes do not take to it kindly; it is certainly true that a great many taffetas gowns are worn in the street this season, but the wearers, for the greater part, are Americans or English women. Checked taffetas is, however, in immense demand as a trimming for costumes made of chiffon cloth and voile; the silk is

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

THE STEWARDS' DILEMMA.

One of Mr. Armour's recent sporting pictures in "Punch" might have been taken from life. It shows a little country meeting at which a patron asks a steward what will win the next race, and is assured that he shall know—after the stewards' meeting. This sounds like an echo of a story told last autumn of a nobleman who, while keen on sport, knows nothing about racing but was appointed a steward at a meeting near his place. In one of the races there was a grave suspicion that the horse which should have won was pulled. A friend spoke to the distinguished steward, who said that the horse was undoubtedly pulled. The course to be taken was as clear as daylight. "What have you done?" asked the friend. "Between you and me," answered his lordship, "I've just found out that it's running again to-morrow, and I've backed it!"

SAVAGES.

Thoroughbreds are little cattle, and though some, like Ormonde, have been blessed with angelic tempers, others like Diamond Jubilee have been among the most untameable of savages. The misdemeanours of the champions are witnessed for the most part in the stable, but now and then there comes along a horse-like Marigold IV., which last year tried in public to make a meal of Madden, the jockey, who won the Derby on Jeddah. Madden was riding another horse for the Worthing Plate when Marigold IV. came along to the starting-post. Before any one could intervene it seized Madden by the shoulders, wrenched him from the saddle, and, after throwing him to the ground, gnawed savagely at his throat. He was beaten until he was almost blind before he could relinquish his prey. The unfortunate jockey was carried back to the paddock, not to remount, but to have his wounds stitched preparatory to his taking his place in a hospital.

A COVERT TRAGEDY.

If hunting men had their way, and were able to shoot all vulpicides, they would have to include a wealthy squire who owns a charming estate not a thousand miles from London, and provides his friends with some of the best shooting within a day's march of the capital. He has no use for foxes on his estate. Seeing a suspicious-looking burrow near his pheasants the other day, he caused a ferret to be turned down. She, though a consummate mistress of her work, did not reappear. A big dog ferret was next put in, but presently came tearing out lacking one side of his face and an eye. A vixen and five fusty cubs were the tenants of the burrow. The owner is humane and a sportsman, but ten minutes later that vixen and her progeny were ready for the taxidermist. The dam and the damaged ferret now look well, mounted in his hall.

REYNARD AS PET.

This well-justified enemy of Reynard once kept a vixen for three years, and gives her a very good character as a supplementary watch-dog. Although the foxes then had their habitation close about the premises, none ever showed itself near so long as this vixen was in captivity. For it was captivity, after all, though a mild and luxurious captivity, and different from the lot of a biggish cub which has its home on an adjoining estate. This is a lady's pet, and as kittenish and kind as cub could be. It leaps to her knee when she sits down, and takes afternoon tea in her boudoir. Its particular dainty is, not the wing of a chicken but a piece of bread and jam. It accompanies its mistress on her walks, running at heel like a dog; it roams guilelessly about among the chickens, and cheerily asserts its right to snooze at will in the kennel of a yard dog, whose reputation for ferocity has been hitherto unimpeachable. But was there ever a pet for which did not in the end bite its owner.

THE PROMOTED PITCHER.

Mrs. Brimmer has solved the servant problem, we are told. All her domestics are taught the various branches of housework, so that the cook can wait at table and the chambermaid can cook the dinner. To have done this is a greater triumph than has been possible to people with larger households than hers. Ethelreda Dean, sister Gratian's uncle, tried it on a modest scale with very small success. His footman being temporarily absent, he bade the coachman fetch some water from the well. The man objected. His business, he said, was to drive, not to run errands. "Oh, very well," said the Dean, "bring out the coach and four, set the pitcher inside, and drive to the well. And the man did so, and the performance was subsequently several times repeated, but beyond vastly amusing the villagers the Dean got no satisfaction from his experiment.

A HOME FROM HOME.

This is the period of crowded nurseries. Although the swallows arrived but lately, they have in many places already got their houses in order. The birds which do not migrate have brought off their first broods. This being the season of new birds and beasts, we are already seeing the annual budget of strange rearings. A kitten which had been quartered in greenhouses to keep the mice off the straw berries was missed the other day while stock was being shifted from house to house, and a long search failed to reveal its whereabouts. Towards evening it was discovered, far away from the greenhouses, on the poultry side. By some means it had managed to scale the netting and get into the run of a brize hen of somewhat pronounced fighting propensities. The kitten had never seen a fowl before, but there it was, perfectly at home in the coop. The warlike bird has twelve babies; the kitten now made a thirteenth, and was snoodled down with the rest, having for its covering a much of a wing as the hen could spare from her orthodox brood.

THE MILK DIFFICULTY.

If it were permissible for private members to be asked and to answer questions in the House of Commons, it is probable that Mr. George Toulmin, member for Bury, would be able to tell the Government how the problem of securing a pure supply of milk for the public might be solved. A few years ago he sent one of the most competent of English journalists on a lengthy tour in Denmark, and published a notable series of articles on the Danish dairying system. That system is as much superior to ours as a properly organised railway is superior to haphazard carriage by wagons. The co-operative method is employed, and as every one engaged is an expert and financially concerned in the success of the depots, it is impossible for impure or poor milk, butter, or cheese to come on to the market. The public gets the very best of supplies at relatively cheap rates, yet the returns are such that the farmers wax prosperous on the profits. The system could be advantageously carried out in England, but as one has initiative or interest enough to take the first step towards a trial.

MURDER BY CONTRACT.

The story unfolded in the witness-box by Harry Orchard, the self-confessed murderer, is declared by American journalists to be the worst ever heard in the United States. The memory of the American journalist appears to be as short as that of his readers. Sixteen years ago just as terrible a tale was told—the tale of the organised system of assassinations carried out by the New Orleans branch of the Mafia. Murders were done by contract, at £1 per head with as little concern as if the victims were sheep or cattle. How many crimes were perpetrated by this abominable organisation will never be known, but the police were able to trace to it over ninety murders committed between 1886 and April 1891. The series culminated in the murder of Chief Constable Hennessy, of New Orleans, who regardless of consequences, had vowed to exirpate this band of professional murderers. Nineteen of the gang were arrested, but the jury acquitted six of the ringleaders. The law was helpless. The people constituted themselves a tribunal.

Flortilac.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Flortilac sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush will produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitical impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay and gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness. It leaves a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes the unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke, and is a delightful dentifrice. Flortilac is prepared in part. The fragrant Flortilac Dentifrice is delicious to the taste. Cleanly and sweet herbs are used in its manufacture. Of all the greatest toilet discoveries of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot: 109, Farringdon Road, London.

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179. Hallo little Girl, who are you?
189. My Irish Molly O.
158. Rainbow.
175. In the Shade of the old Apple Tree.
156. Teasing.
169. I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you.
195. If the World were ruled by Girls.
199. Keep a little cosy Corner in your Heart for me.
205. I've got a feeling for you.
206. Come down from the big Fig Tree.
220. Put a little Bit away for a rainy Day
117. There's nobody just like you.
103. Blue Bell.
84. In Zanzibar.
51. Choristers' Waltz.
49. If you love her and if she loves you.
355. That's the Reason now I wear a Kilt.
353. We close at 2 on Thursday.
336. Let me sing.
332. Just a little rocking Chair and you.
329. Won't they be glad to see me?
313. Boy Blue.
311. Any old Thing will do.

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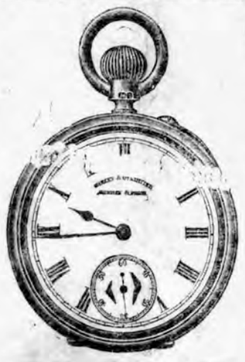

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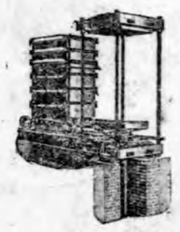

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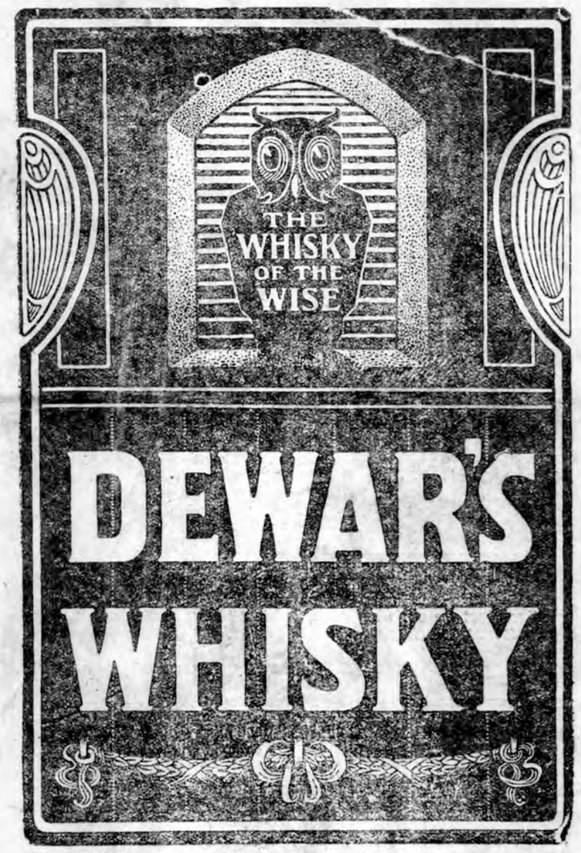

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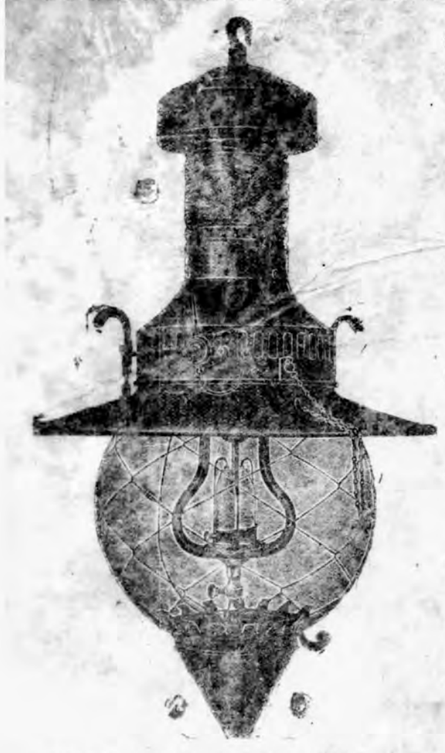

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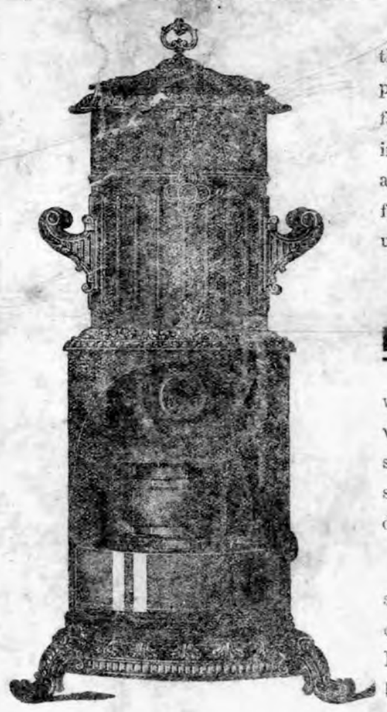

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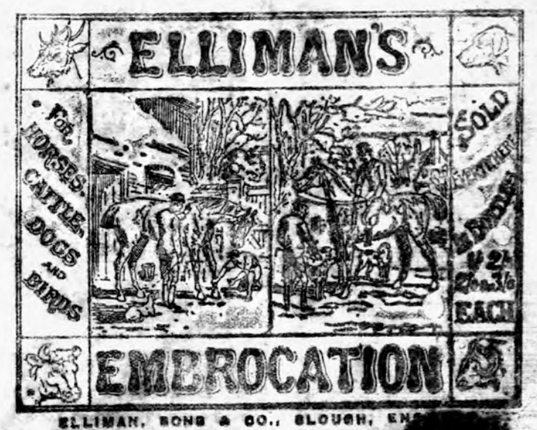

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